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Addresses.

THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

By JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M. D., Nashville, Tenn.

In this closing decade of a century more distinguished than any other in the world's history for the many and rapid changes taking place in human sentiments and affairs, it is an event worthy of note that this national medical society, organized especially to sustain and promote the therapeutic method of Homeopathy in America, has survived all opposition and steadily grown in membership and influence for a full half century.

It is a matter of regret that not one is here with us today who was present in the organizing convention of 1844. But few of those present on that occasion are left in the walks of living men. As a token of our rememberance I would suggest that our secretary, tonight, send a telegram of congratulation to each survivor.

A proper observance of occasions like this and due remembrance of the founders and leaders of our cause, will serve to perpetuate and increase an *esprit de corps*, upon which all life and growth in the body medical must depend.

Homeopathy was brought to America by Dr. Hans Gram, an educated physician of Copenhagen, Denmark, in the autumn of 1825. His first medical disciple in New York was Dr. John F. Gray, a man of excellent professional standing, who began the new practice in 1828.

The same year Dr. Henry Detwiller, an educated Swiss physician, who was established in practice in eastern Pennsylvania, accepted the teachings of Hahnemann.

In 1833 Dr. Constantine Hering, educated at Leipsic and known among the adherents of the new school, came from Surinam, South America, and located in practice at Philadelphia.

The new therapeutic light, illuminating its first centers in the United States and radiating in all directions, had led one physician after another to accept the Hahnemannian philosophy. Over the Alleghenies, along the great lakes and down to the gulf a few pioneers had gone: most of them, however, were yet in the eastern and middle states. But the limited number, covering so much territory, caused them to be widely separated. The ridicule and opposition encountered was all the harder to bear because of their wide separation from each other.

On the 10th of April, 1833, a Homeopathic society, the first known to this country, was formed in Philadelphia by Drs. Hering, Wesselhoeft and others. In New York City a second society was organized September 23, 1834. Its membership, like that in Philadelphia, embraced many prominent lay friends of the cause. William Cullen Bryant, the distinguished poet and editor, was a member. He made an address, December 23, 1841, before the society when it was reorganized as a strictly professional body.

These societies, holding meetings and sending out publications explanatory of the new therapeutic method, did much to attract the attention of progressive medical men and turn them from the uncertain and severe methods of the current practice.

In July, 1843, the New York society authorized a committee to call a convention for the purpose of organizing a national medical association. As a result the leading Homeopathic physicians of the United States assembled at the "Museum of Natural History" in New York, on the anniversary of Hahnemann's birthday, April 10, 1844.

Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, was made president, Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, of Boston, and Dr. William Channing, of New York, vice presidents, and Dr. Henry G. Dunnel, secretary.

After some discussion the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, a majority of the Allopathic physicians continue to deride and oppose the contributions to the Materia Medica that have been made by the Homeopathic school; and, whereas, the state of the Materia Medica in both schools is such as imperatively demands a more satisfactory arrangement, and greater purity of observation, which can only be obtained by associate action on the part of those who seek diligently for truth alone; and inasmuch as the state of the public information respecting the principles and practice of Homeopathy is so defective as to make it easy for mere pretenders to this very difficult branch of the healing art to acquire credit as proficients in the same; therefore—

Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to establish a society entitled "The American Institute of Homeopathy;" and the following are declared to be the essential purposes of the said Institute:

First—The reformation and augmentation of the Materia Medica.

Second—The restraining of physicians from pretending to be competent to practice Homeopathy, who have not studied it in a careful and skillful manner."

The two great leaders in the convention were Drs. Gray and Hering, the former educated according to

the customs of the country, energetic and uncompromising, in favor of a full curriculum and a diploma for each recognized physician; and the latter, educated after the Prussian *gymnasia* and *university plan*, a worker in drug proving and an advocate of Materia Medica as the chief corner stone in medical education.

Gray would draw the line rigidly against those who had not taken the "regular course," while Hering would regard leniently deficiencies in that direction provided the physician was well up on the pathogenesy of drugs.

The first clause of the declaration of purposes adopted by the convention was in furtherance of the wishes of Dr. Hering, while Dr. Gray and all united heartily in the second, desiring "greater purity of observation" and a "more satisfactory arrangement in Materia Medica;" and all recognized the need of associated as well as individual effort.

The last clause of the preamble was evidently a suggestion from Dr. Gray's side, inasmuch as it expressed a fear of harm coming from such adherents of Homeopathy as knew little of medicine beyond the symptomatology of drugs.

The summary, given at the close of the resolution, under the headings *first* and *second,* is a plain statement in which both sides and all the members were heartily agreed, for the perfecting of Materia Medica and the prevention of ignorant pretenders in the new school.

In pursuance of the action taken by the convention the physicians present organized themselves into the "American Institute of Homeopathy," with Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, of Boston, Chairman; Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, General Secretary; and Dr. A. G. Hull, of New York, Provisional Secretary. Money was a matter of so little consideration no treasurer was elected at the first and second sessions.

One bureau only was considered necessary, that was for the "Augmentation and Improvement of the Materia Medica" to be composed of five members. This was afterward known as "The Central Bureau" and, for several years, all its members were located in Philadelphia.

The form of organization effected was quite simple, the presiding officer being selected at the opening of each annual meeting, after the call to order by the General Secretary.

He had the title "Chairman" down to 1865, when, by an amendment of the constitution, it was proposed that he be designated as "President" and have a vice-president.

To become a member of the Institute the applicant was required to have a diploma from a regularly organized medical college and to have undergone an examination on the Homeopathic theory and practice. besides. It will be remembered that we then had no Homeopathic Colleges and that a diploma could only certify as to a knowledge of the orthodox or current therapeutics possessed by the holder of it.

Finding an occasional applicant for membership who had been in successful practice for a number of years without a college degree, the door of entrance was, for a time, so adjusted as to admit him to membership with the title "Doctor" prefixed to his name, in place of the suffix "M. D."

But now, for years, since the establishment of colleges of our own, each with a full curriculum, applicants without a diploma or its equivalent are not received, and the Institute for several years has directed its efforts to the extension of the term of study and general improvement in the collegiate course.

At its *Second Session,* held in New York, May 14, 1845, Dr. Jacob Jeans, of Philadelphia, was called to the chair.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, another to publish the transactions, and a third to procure a form of certificate of membership.

During the year following a volume of three hundred pages was issued, embracing valuable additions to our pathogenesy besides the minutes of the first and second meetings.

The Third Session began in Philadelphia, May 13, 1846, Dr. S. R. Kirby, of New York, being chairman.

The committee on constitution and by-laws having failed to report, a new one was appointed that did the work promptly.

Some important steps were taken at this meeting, namely: To secure local organizations in different parts of the country, each with a bureau auxiliary to the "central bureau;" to have an orator appointed to deliver a popular address; and to have a committee of five on the election of members, now known as the board of censors. The list of members had then grown to the number of one hundred and fifty.

The Fourth Session, of two days, was held in Boston, beginning June 9, 1847. Dr. F. R. McManus, of Baltimore, was chairman. Dr. Edward Bayard, according to appointment as orator, delivered a popular address to a large audience.

At that meeting, the matter of money becoming a necessary concern, Dr. S. R. Kirby, of New York, was elected treasurer. Thirty-three new members were elected, several auxiliary societies reported from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Albany and other places, and much other business of importance was transacted. The learning and culture of Boston made their impress on the young Institute that year.

The Fifth Session opened in New York, June 14, 1848. Dr. Walter Williamson, of Philadelphia, was chairman. Twenty-eight new members were admitted.

At this session the plan was inaugurated to have a committee of three that should recommend subjects, and members to write papers on them, for the succeeding meeting. Dr. Jacob Jeans, as orator, delivered the annual address before an excellent audience of ladies and gentlemen.

At this meeting considerable friction was felt as to how far requirements should be made of applicants for membership and as to the orthodoxy of high and low "potencies." In a spirit of conciliation Dr. Kirby offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the reports of committees on the science and art of medicine (the papers) be received and recorded among the proceedings of the Institute without a vote upon them." This allowed entire freedom to writers and speakers without the Institute's being responsible for the sentiments expressed.

Though yet a student in college it was my privilege to be at this fifth meeting of the Institute, and well do I remember the address of Dr. Jeans and the discussions on the translation of "Jahr's Symptomen Codex" and the proposed translation of "Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura."

The Sixth Session was held in Philadelphia on the 13th and 14th of June, 1849. Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Boston, was chairman.

The disturbed condition of the country on account of the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, prevented a large attendance from a distance. Only six new members were added, making in all two hundred and thirty-one on the list.

The popular address, on "The Law of Cure," was delivered by Dr. B. F. Joslin, of New York, and, being published in pamphlet, has ever since been regarded as one of the choice classics of our literature.

The Seventh Session was held in the City Hall, Albany, N. Y., June 12th and 13th, 1850. Dr. Edward Bayard of New York was chairman. The annual address was delivered by Dr. Alvin E. Small.

Excellent reports on the cholera epidemic and several other topics were read. That of Dr. Flagg, of Boston, upon "Topical Anatomy" is worthy of special mention. He presented a regional chart of the human body for the location of symptoms in drug provings that should have been adopted by all provers. The use of that would have prevented many expressions that now render uncertain and of little worth portions of our conglomerate pathogenesy.

The Eighth Session was held in New Haven, Conn., June 11 and 12, 1851. Dr. Wm. E. Payne, of Bath, Me., was chairman. About fifty members were in attendance.

Dr. Swazey delivered the annual address to an appreciative audience. Some valuable provings of *Rhus radicans* and *Rumex crispus* were reported from the New York auxiliary.

The Ninth Session was held in Baltimore, May 19, 1852. Dr. E. T. Foote, of New Haven, was chairman. Twenty new members were added. The annual address was delivered by Dr. S. R. Kirby, of New York.

Excellent reports were made by the Philadelphia branch society. The committee on new members, by an amendment of the by-laws, was thereafter to be known as the "Board of Censors."

The Tenth Session was held in Cleveland, June 8th and 9th, 1853. Dr. Richard Gardiner, of Philadelphia, was made chairman. The annual address was delivered before a good audience by Dr. Edward Bayard, of New York, an uncle of Mr. Bayard, our present Minister to England.

The committee appointed, years before, to secure the translation of the "Materia Medica Pura," having accomplished nothing, was discharged.

A forward step was taken in requiring the endorsers of an applicant for membership to certify as to the college whence he had received a diploma; also in the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws requiring the board of censors to be elected by ballot in place of being appointed by the chairman. And a yet greater forward step was taken in opening the door and inviting to membership or to more friendly relations the physicians and societies of the great West that had been able to recognize the essential principle of Homeopathy, while battling for reform as Eclectics and Hydropaths.

Up to this time the trend of sentiment in the Institute had been rather intolerant and severe against reformers willing to admit the need of any agents or measures in the treatment of the sick, not pointed out by the Homeopathic principle; or, in other words, the tendency had been to extend the rule of the law *similia* beyond its natural domain.

This first meeting west of New York and Philadelphia developed a broader and more progressive spirit. Thirty-three new members were elected, making in all two hundred and eighty-seven.

The Eleventh Session was held in Albany, June 5th and 6th, 1854. Dr. Lyman Clary, of Syracuse, was chairman.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Wm. E. Payne of Bath, Maine.

A report of much interest in the line of original or experimental work was received from the "American Provers' Union," organized at Philadelphia. While started for the proving of drugs the union began the *proving of men*, and so went to pieces shortly, as all scientific bodies must do when turned aside from legitimate work to consider personal differences.

At this meeting there was a lively discussion as to the extent and sufficiency of the Homeopathic law in the art of healing, ending in the adoption of a resolution to the effect that "a resort to any other medicinal means than those indicated by it is the result of the incompleteness of the materia medica, but mainly of ignorance on the part of the physician."

At the end of its first ten years the Institute had 316 members on its roll.

The Twelfth Session was held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 6th and 7th, 1855. Dr. C. H. Skiff, New Haven, Conn., was Chairman. The annual address was by Dr. J. H. Pulte, of Cincinnati, on "Civilization and its Heroes."

A resolution was adopted, providing for the yearly appointment of a committee of three on "Clinical Experience." This was the first move toward extending the systematic work of the Institute by the creation of additional bureaus.

At this meeting occurred the first expulsion of a member for conduct rendering him unworthy of fellowship in the Institute. Our code of ethics was not adopted for several years after this event, but the action seemed authorized by the conceded right of self-protection in all scientific or deliberative bodies.

The Thirteenth Session was held in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, June 4th and 5th, 1856. Dr. G. W. Swazey, of Springfield, Mass., was chairman. The annual address was delivered before a large audience by Dr. D. M. Dake, of Pittsburg, Pa.

At this meeting the Secretary's minutes were kept by a stenographer for the first time.

A whole hour was spent on a motion, made by the writer of this paper, to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago. Eastern members feared that going so far west the Institute would be lost on the prairies or in the woods and never get back! Dear souls—what would they say now, were they here to see this great meeting in the Rocky Mountains?

The Fourteenth Session was held in Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, June 3rd and 4th, 1857. Dr. J. P. Dake, of Pittsburg, was chairman.

That session must be ever notable for the character of its scientific work, for its extraordinary social features and for the new and great impetus given to the national body.

The report from the Central Bureau exposed the defects of the Homeopathic Materia Medica and boldly marked the ways for improvement as had never been done before.

The Institute had enjoyed preliminary social meetings and receptions at private houses before, but till she came to Chicago her members had never been treated to a great public banquet, where, seated with distinguished citizens of different professions and

callings, they listened to a brass band while feasting, and to excellent toasts and speeches while resting from the extraordinary gastronomic performances of the preceding hours.

With renewed energies and elevated purposes all turned homeward from Chicago.

The Fifteenth Session was held in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, June 2 and 3, 1858. Dr. D. S. Smith of Chicago was chairman.

The attendance was larger than usual and thirty-eight new members were added to our list. The annual address was delivered by Dr. J. P. Dake to the largest audience yet gathered on such an occasion.

An elegant banquet, with appropriate toasts and speeches, was served after the public address. Notice was given of an amendment to the constitution that would give the Institute a president and vice-president in place of a chairman. Its volume of transactions was the largest yet published.

The Sixteenth Session was held in Mercantile Hall, Boston, June 1 and 2, 1859. Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, was chairman.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. S. S. Guy, of Brooklyn, to an audience very flattering to the cause and gratifying to the speaker. The amendment proposing a change of title from "chairman" to "president" and providing a vice-president was voted down, the simple style adopted by the fathers being yet in great favor. Important papers were read, followed by lively discussions.

I cannot pass by that meeting of the Institute without mention of the magnificent banquet provided by the Massachusetts society, in the banquet room of old Faneuil Hall. Besides addresses from medical men on the occasion there were several notable ones by Hon. Jacob Sleeper of the Governor's Council, Hon. Charles B. Hall, Hon. F. W. Lincoln mayor of Boston, Hon. Thomas Russell of the state judiciary, Rev. Thomas Starr King, and a charming poem by Geo. W. Pettes, Esq. But the most pleasing of all the excellent innovations upon the custom of the Institute was an address by the Nestor of the old school, Dr. Winslow Lewis, who, in a peculiarly happy manner responded to a toast to "Our Allopathic Brethren," closing with the sentiment—"Let that practice prevail that best carries out the science of medicine."

The Seventeenth Session was held in the old college building, Philadelphia, June 6 and 7, 1860. Dr. E. C. Witherill, of Cincinnati, was chairman.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. F. R. McManus, of Baltimore. Many able papers and interesting reports were read and discussed. A committee was appointed to submit suitable remarks upon deceased members.

The matter creating the most lively discussion and dividing the members present almost equally, on the final vote, was a declaration of principles, or Homeopathic creed, for the Institute. As the author and mover of the declaration I desire to say, after the lapse of thirty-four years, that I am glad my motion was defeated, as I am thoroughly convinced that in societies devoted to scientific investigation fixed creeds and dogmatic utterances should find no place.

The Philadelphia meeting was a great success, having added forty-seven new members, making our whole number four hundred and sixty-two.

The next meeting was to be in Cincinnati the following year, but, before the time for it came the country was so disturbed by the great civil war, as to prevent a session. Owing to the neglect of the general secretary to issue the usual notices, after the country was quiet enough for it, no meeting was held till 1865.

The call was at last issued after the most persistent urging by some of the speakers before you tonight.

The Eighteenth Session was held in Melodian Hall, Cincinnati, June 7, 1865. Dr. Sam'l S. Guy, of Brooklyn, was president and Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, vice-president.

Dr. Talbot submitted a plan for the reorganization of the Institute, so as to give it a wider scope and more thorough methods in its scientific work.

After proper consideration and some change Dr. Talbot's plan was unanimously adopted, giving the Institute four bureaus of five members each, in place of the one central bureau devoted alone to Materia Medica.

The Cincinnati meeting, considering the long sleep of the Institute, was very successful, as its volume of 143 pages of excellent reports and papers, and its addition of forty-four new members attest.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. W. W. Rodman, of New Haven.

The Nineteenth Session was held in Masonic Hall, Pittsburg, June 6th and 7th, 1866. Dr. J. S. Douglass, of Milwaukee, was president, and Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland, vice-president.

A bureau of obstetrics was added to those already established.

Dr. T. S. Verdi offered a resolution which was adopted, advising the organization of societies similar to ours in European countries, and that arrangements be made for an International Congress to be held every five or ten years.

It was not till nine years later that such a Congress was held in Philadelphia, the first of four that have been held in different countries at intervals of five years.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, then of St. Louis, before a very large and appreciative audience. Forty-nine new members were added to the list at that meeting.

The Twentieth Session was held in the Gallery of Fine Arts, New York, June 5th, 6th and 7th, 1867. Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, of St. Louis, was president, and Dr. P. P. Wells, vice-president.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. N. F. Cooke, of Chicago. The attendance was large and one hundred and fifty-six new members were elected. Many able papers were read and interesting reports received.

Among the most important matters acted upon was the code of ethics—which had been for some years under consideration—and the admission of women medical graduates to membership. The code was adopted and the question as to the admission of women, after a prolonged and warm discussion, was decided in the negative by a majority of thirty four. In connection with this question some amusing things transpired. Dr. McManus, the long time chairman of the board of censors, was the most determined opponent of the reception of women, and yet, four or five years later, after women had been duly received, one of them was put on his board, and the gallant old gentleman was so well pleased he ever after wanted one there.

There are here present some whose names appear in the transactions of 1867 as voting against the women—but I know from their pleasant associations since that they have long ago repented. There was my old friend Dr. Rush, voting in the negative, who

now fairly dotes on the sisters, and would hardly feel able to run the work of his board of censors without one to help him.

The social provisions for their guests, made by the New York physicians, were of the highest order.

The Twenty-first Session was held in Philharmonic Hall, St. Louis, June 3d, 4th and 5th, 1868. The customary preliminary meeting was held at the residence of Dr. T. G. Comstock, the night before the opening of the regular session, and a bountiful collation was served.

I should mention that, from the beginning, it had been the practice to have a social gathering at the residence of some member the night before the opening of the Institute.

Dr. Henry D. Paine of New York was president, and Dr. T. G. Comstock, vice president. Dr. H. B. Clarke of New Bedford, Mass., delivered the annual address.

Excellent reports were made from bureaus and committees and corresponding bodies. The question in regard to the admission of medical women as members of the Institute again came to the front, was discussed briefly, and indefinitely postponed. Sixty-three new members were elected.

The Twenty-second Session was held in Boston, June 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1869.

Dr. Reuben Ludlam, of Chicago, was elected president, and Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, vice president.

That meeting, surpassing all that had gone before in size and amount of business transacted, I cannot here speak of in detial. The careful and urgent attention given by the general secretary to Institute affairs after the partial reorganization, four years before, had its greatest fruitage in 1869.

Addresses, society, college and hospital reports and bureau papers, were numerous and excellent.

The most important legislative work done was the opening of the Institute to women graduates in medicine by a handsome majority.

The oldest national medical society in America was thus the first to take the inevitable forward step.

The Institute determined, thereafter, to have the election of officers take place each session for the following year, the term of service dating from January first.

In speaking of the Boston meeting in 1859, I mentioned the great banquet in Fanueil Hall and the addresses by distinguished laymen, more especially that of Dr. Winslow Lewis.

I must now say that, in 1869, Boston outdid herself and all other previous meeting places.

The municipal authorities had voted twenty-five hundred dollars for a reception to the Institute; and the mayor, himself an old school physician, gave an address of welcome.

A delightful poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was recited. I wish I had time to repeat it here.

Beside Mayor Shurtlif there were present a number of well known public men, such as Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Robert Pittman, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and Judge Bacon.

On the following night the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society gave a banquet in Horticultural Hall, at which the speeches had much reference to the Institute's having completed its first twenty-five years.

Addresses were made in response to toasts by Hon. Oliver Warner, Hon. Charles W. Slack, Major General Benham, Admiral Thatcher, William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Otis Clapp and other distinguished men, lay and medical.

New members to the unprecedented number of two hundred and twelve, were added to the roll.

I have now very hastily taken you over the first twenty-five years of the life of the Institute, showing how small and feeble it was at first and how it gradually grew and developed into a large and powerful body. One or two remarks of a general character and I give way to one who will tell you of the years since 1869, completing the first half century of our noble Institute.

When our colleges were started and our great pharmacies the professors and managers were among the most regular attendants on the Institute meetings. Some of us thought and possibly some one may have said: "Here they come with axes to grind." I wish to say in reference to the matter, that it was a fortunate day for the Institute when such men came, for nearly all of them were well educated and accustomed to write and speak on medical topics.

We have reason to thank a kind Providence for bringing the college teachers to us; and, however we may have helped to *grind their axes*, they have done a deal of most excellent chopping and hewing for our national organization since.

I venture to say, if accounts were rightly balanced, the Institute would be found on the debtor's side.

THE SECOND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

BY I. T. TALBOT, M. D., BOSTON.

Members of the American Institute of Homeopathy and Friends:

You will hardly expect me in the brief time allotted to give more than a passing glimpse at the principal events in the last twenty-five years of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Beginning in 1870 the Institute, then twenty-five years old, had passed through its formation period, had had its joys and its sorrows, its agreements and differences, its period of four years' quiescence while the country was fighting for life, its rejuvenation and reorganization, and had fully decided to admit to its membership properly qualified women as well as men.

Its financial condition was sound,—it had no debts and its treasury showed a surplus. It had an active membership of seven hundred and twenty-three and a reputation enticing to those who had not yet joined. Since that time it has gone prosperously on with its work, yearly increasing, and in three years—1876, 1891 and 1893—the scope of its meetings has extended to that of an International Congress.

To summarize the work done year by year would overtax your powers of endurance; let me, however, present some of the leading characteristics of what has been accomplished by the Institute in this quarter century.

MEMBERSHIP.

We have seen that in 1844 there were scarcely an hundred physicians who both could and would become members. The first quarter of a century increased this number to more than seven hundred, and at the close of the last year there were nearly fifteen hundred active members. In the last twenty-five years over two thousand physicians have joined the Institute, and three thousand and twenty-two since its organization. Of course, death has reduced

the number very greatly. Some have joined merely for the credit gained thereby and may have become tired of paying the annual dues, while others have found it a pecuniary burden which they could not continue; still it is very remarkable that of the whole membership a very small number have resigned from lack of sympathy with the object of the association, or have been compelled to withdraw for unprofessional conduct. It shows a high moral tone and a steadfast interest in the cause that so many living at great distances from the places of meeting have year after year continued their active membership.

SENIORS.

Probably this was the first medical society to place upon a list of honor those who, for twenty-five consecutive years have faithfully performed the duties of membership. Not only are these persons exempted from further dues; but they are designated the Senate of Seniors, and to them is delegated the consideration and decision of all ethical matters pertaining to the relation of members to the Institute. Who can more calmly and dispassionately judge of matters in which prejudice and personal feeling are often mingled? Today we have one hundred and fifty-two such seniors, and four of these extend their membership back the full fifty years to its very beginning.*

What other medical society has so proud a record, with each year the number of its seniors so rapidly increasing? There can be little doubt that their influence has been of great value to the Institute, and let us trust that with increasing years and numbers it will be still more important.

FINANCES.

As a rule, doctors are not good financiers. Medical societies and institutions are crippled not infrequently by the bad management of their resources, either by failing to secure the funds properly belonging to them, by not making the best use of what they have, or by getting in debt. Fortunately, the Institute has been kept clear of all such misfortunes. Its funds have been carefully collected and cared for, its expenses have been kept strictly within its means, and consequently it has never been in debt. The members generally have been induced, if they have not been absolutely glad, to pay the yearly dues and oftentimes have voluntarily paid dues neglected for years, in order that they might maintain a continuous membership. The income of the Institute in the year 1870 was a little over $2,000. This has steadily increased in amount and now exceeds $5,000 annually. The total amount for the twenty-five years is nearly $100,000. All this sum has been royally returned to the profession in various ways—through its organization, its publications and its different methods of combined work. Five thousand dollars a year is not a large sum for this whole country, but the collection of it in small fees, and the careful guarding of it from waste, requires a great amount of work. During all this time the Institute has been especially favored in having one man competent in this respect, whose ability is only equalled by his integrity, and who has been willing, for the sake of the cause, to continue year after year a work replete with drudgery. I need not mention the name of Dr. Edwin M. Kel-

* The four surviving founders of the Institute are Dr. James Kitchen, Dr. Chas, Neidhard, of Philadelphia, Dr. J. C. Boardman, of Trenton, N. J., and Dr. Isaac M. Ward, of Newark, N. J. But a few weeks ago your President and I called on the first two of these and he also visited Dr. Boardman and Dr Ward. Letters from all of them have been received and I have been requested to read some portions of them here. Dr. Kitchen is very old and at present unable to leave his bed, but his eye brightened and his pulse quickened at the mention of this Institute, and he wished us to bear to you his warm regard and affection. Later he caused the following letter to be prepared and sent:

"715 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

Dear Dr. Talbot:

My uncle, Dr. James Kitchen, desires me to write and extend through you his congratulations and best wishes to the American Institute of Homeopathy, soon to be in session. He says to tell you he is an old man, being in his 95th year now, and is physically unable to write an address to be read before such a body of learned and scientific men. His love for the cause of Homeopathy is as great, and even more so than when he first embraced it. I send you a gift from him, a book, translation of Jahr's Homeopathia Pharmacopœia made by my uncle and published in 1842. In the preface he gives the reasons for his conversion to Homeopathy. He continues about the same as when you saw him.

With kind remembrances, truly,

May 28th, 1894. Maria S. S. Cowell."

From Dr. Neidhard.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1894.

"*My Dear Doctor:*

Having passed my 85th year, although in still pretty good health, I think it would be too great a venture for me to make this long journey.

I must therefore ask you to present my kindest remembrances to all my friends of the Homeopathic school, known personally to me or not, as from one who was present at the first meeting of the Homeopathic Institute in 1844. Next to Dr. James Kitchen, who is still alive, in his 95th year, I believe I am the oldest Homeopathic physician in this city. There were only a very few Homeopathic practitioners in Philadelphia when I first commenced the practice of medicine—now there are at least 400 or 500.

We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the great progress of our cause. If the Homeopathic practice has not converted all the old school physicians it has at least modified their practice and influenced their treatment in every way. We may therefore look to the future with brightest hope.

Please give my kindest greetings to all our friends of the school and particularly those who graduated at the time when I was Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Homeopathic College.

Very truly, your old friend,

C. Neidhard."

Dr. Boardman wrote:

"Trenton, N. J., May 24, 1894.

J. H. McClelland, M. D., President of the American Institute of Homeopathy:

Dear Doctor:—Yours of the 22d inst. is duly received. I have always received the transactions of the Institute promptly and read them with the greatest pleasure. * *

This semi-centennial meeting will astonish many old school doctors by showing them that we are not dying off very fast.

Again I wish you much happiness in Denver.

Truly yours,

J. C. Boardman."

Dr. Ward sent the following communication to Dr. McClelland from Lyons Farms, N. J., May 28th, 1894:

"From the first meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy to the last:—

Greeting:—Fifty years have passed since I had the honor of assisting in the formation of the American Institute.

The tree we then planted in the hope and enthusiasm of our young lives has never ceased to draw to itself strength, while its roots have sunk deep into the eternal truth of Hahnemann's *Similia Similibus* and its branches have spread over a continent.

Few in number, we encouraged each other then by the sympathy of a hearty hand grasp and the bonds of personal friendship; and so our trials were lessened and the sore stabs of our opponents were healed.

Now, with my years almost numbered, while I gratefully remember the past, I can but send greetings to the large number of successful workers who stand under the banner of Homeopathy, and bid you a hearty God speed.

Yours truly,

I. M. Ward."

logg, of New York—you all know him. I doubt if any medical society was ever before so fortunate in its treasurer.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

The regular yearly publications have varied in size from 480 to 1,570 pages, amounting in the total to 21,340 pages. This does not include a large number of reprints, notices and special circulars sent to members, and when we multiply by the average thousand or more members during this time the number of pages printed by the Institute aggregates several millions. Of the 21,000 pages 8,000 have been devoted to the proceedings of this body, including its business transactions and the various general subjects which have been considered and acted upon by it. The value of this part alone is inestimable, not merely to this society but to the entire profession. Of its strictly professional papers more than 13,000 pages have been printed, representing almost every branch of the science of medicine, and presenting the most recent discoveries and observations of their time. More than 1,400 professional papers have been published, of which 204 have been upon Materia Medica, the proving of new drugs and reproving of others, with earnest effort to benefit this branch which is the basis of therapeutics. Moreover this Institute rendered possible the publication of that great storehouse of medical provings—the international "Cyclopædia of Materia Medica," and without detracting in the least from the invaluable labors of our colleague, Dr. Richard Hughes, of England, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to its American editor—our associate and honored member, Dr. J. P. Dake. Among these papers clinical medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pedology, anatomy and physiology, psychological medicine; ophthalmology, otology and laryngology; sanitary science, microscopy and histology, climatology and hygiene, medical literature, and medical education, have each had a due proportion. Who can estimate the immense influence and value of these papers upon the profession—value not only to those who have perused them, but to the authors themselves who have been stimulated by this Institute to investigation and study and to bring here their best efforts.

SURGERY.

Up to the year 1853 Homeopathy had separated itself from, and almost discarded, the assistance of its sister science—surgery. There was scarcely a Homeopathic physician who laid claim to any ability in this branch of the profession. In fact, it had become a sort of opprobrium to our school that we knew nothing about surgery. Just then a slight and delicate youth received in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, a parchment which constituted him a doctor of medicine, and with it he made a silent vow to devote his life to the removal of this stigma. How well he has done it you can judge when I tell you this youth was William Tod Helmuth. Scarcely a year had passed before the first edition was published of his work on Homeopathic surgery, which has continued edition after edition wielding its influence upon the entire profession, until after forty years we could tire you with names of members distinguished in the art of surgery.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND INFLUENCE.

There is one element in all our associations which must not be overlooked, and which adds much to their importance and usefulness—it is the social relations which are here formed and fostered. Physicians are from the nature of their profession very often much isolated and their individuality becomes pronounced, sometimes not in the most favorable manner. The dictatorial position they hold with their patients and the unquestioning respect which their opinions so often secure naturally tend to produce a mental astigmatism. They need to come in contact with other members of the profession as frequently and as closely as possible. Sociability has from the first been one of the characteristics of the meetings of the Institute. Coming great distances the members desired to cultivate the acquaintance of those assembled at the meetings, and it has done much to join the members together and to stimulate them to greater and better professional work. As a rule it has softened asperities and strengthened kindly feelings among the members, and I doubt if there is any association of equal size in which the social relations have exerted a more potent influence than in the American Institute of Homeopathy.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

As we have already seen this was a subject which from the first commanded the attention of this association. Year by year it has labored for the improvement of medical instruction, and it may safely be said that there have been no more faithful and effective agencies in the recent advances in medical instruction than those furnished by this body. The eighteen medical colleges represented in this Institute have, by its concurrence and advice, adopted four years of study and three years' attendance in college as a requisite for graduation; while several of the colleges require that the full four years course shall be pursued in the medical school under competent instruction and supervision. Such a result could not have been attained but for the powerful influence of this Institute, and we have a right to feel pride as well as satisfaction that our united colleges take the lead in thorough medical instruction in this country.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

This Institute has always maintained a conservative position on the subject of medical legislation. While we have sought to increase the attainments of physicians, to place a barrier against ignorance and deception of every kind, to rule out those medical colleges which are but shams and pretences, to prevent by law any ignorant and unqualified person from assuming the title of doctor of medicine, we have at the same time strongly opposed any legislation against entire freedom of medical opinion and action—in fact, we have firmly maintained the ground that any person of suitable medical education and character should be perfectly free to pursue his investigations and conduct his practice in such a way as seemed to him proper. Although believing in a distinct principle in medicine which we call "the law of cure," we have yet been liberal in allowing wide differences of thought and action in regard to it. This is in striking contrast to many in the profession who without belief in any fixed medical laws are bitterly opposed to allowing any one to practice in ways different from what they themselves are accustomed to, or think to be best. We have gone even a step farther in claiming for individuals the perfect right to employ any kind or method of medical practice they might choose, however absurd or ridiculous it may seem to us, provided that such practice be not secured through falsehood or deception; that plain John Smith, if he chooses to set himself up as a clairvoyant or mind-healer, or believes himself to have made any advances

in medical science, should not be interfered with by law; but if without education or the necessary attainments he shall announce himself as a physician or doctor of medicine, meaning thereby to convey the idea that he has been so educated, he shall be prevented from so doing by the strong hand of the law.

I cannot close my address to you without referring to the influence of one, who though no longer with us in body, has still left us much of his intellectual and spiritual life to strengthen us. The fervent believer in and ardent follower of Hahnemann, who sought to be guided in every way by the wise directions of that master in medicine, yet who ever bore upon his shoulders the mantle of noblest charity and liberality, gave to us at the Chicago meeting in 1870,—the first one in the quarter century we are reviewing,—that wonderful address which has done much to strengthen, ennoble and liberalize the whole profession, and which he entitled "Freedom of Medical Opinion and Action; a Vital Necessity and a Great Responsibility." You will all recognize the great man to whom I refer—Carroll Dunham. Gladly would I repeat much that he said in that address, but a single sentence must suffice:

"Let this Institute be an open forum in which truth shall be so distinctly proclaimed and so persuasively enforced that error shall have no chance. Let the pure doctrines of Homeopathy, illustrated with all the ability of their advocates, be trusted to do their legitimate work. We need not fear the results. If it chance that they who hold these doctrines find that there are broad fields of medical science which they have not so carefully cultivated as their neighbors; or, if some neophyte, fresh from the instructions of the old school, give us, in exchange for our therapeutic knowledge, some glimpses of the progress of pathology which shall show us that one day our sciences, now at variance, may be harmonized again, I think that the great object of the Institute—the Promotion of Medical Science—will be more truly advanced than by any decrees of seclusion or resolutions of close communion."

May his words of wisdom ever be a guide to us in principle and thought; may we follow his precepts and example, and there will be no question as to the progress of our school and the advancement of the medical profession.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND OF HOMEOPATHY.

By R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

AN ABSTRACT.

It would be difficult to explain by what process of unnatural selection I was chosen as the prophet of this venerable and venerated institution. Fortunately, as the Arabs will have it, the list of the prophets is not yet closed. Whether what we read in this horoscope will be realized by those who shall come after us is a more serious question. If we may judge by what we know and by what my excellent colleagues have told us of this grand old national society, there are, and there have been, no alarming signs of professional decomposition in its membership. Concerning the fascinating mystery of its future, therefore, the glorious record of the past and the ripe fruitage of the present afford grounds for hope, belief and enthusiasm.

One of the lessons of experience is that with institutions, as with individuals, the two problems of character and of destiny by which we are confronted must be solved conditionally. If this Institute is to progress in ratio with its own history thus far, the alliance of its growing membership must be sincere and solid. We should not forget that prosperity is a menace to perpetuity; and that unless the same or similar conditions which have already brought such splendid results continue to be applied, on the same or similar lines, there will be disappointment and disaster. So that, while I must not commit the error of confounding the oracle with the prophet, nor assume a supernatural gift, I am forced to calculate and to judge of the future of our beloved society by the plainest rules of common sense and of human experience.

Having calmly reviewed the trials and triumphs of the past, I apprehend that we may now reach a reasonable probability as to the future. Taking the world as it is, and not as some of us would prefer to have it, everything depends upon what we do and what we avoid. With the changing times our task will become more difficult as the years roll on. Virchow to the contrary notwithstanding, the history of medicine *is* one of epochs, or cycles, in which some particular theory, or practice, or specialty, has dominated the minds of medical men. These crises are not always ephemeral, like the freaks and fancies of the outlying world of quackery, but they stand for the emphatic struggle of earnest workers everywhere. They stamp their impress upon the modes of practice in each succeeding generation, act and react upon each other, and not only help to make history, but to evolve a better way of ministering to the ills of mankind.

At the present time the professional attention is almost wholly occupied with the growth and development of biology and bacteriology, aseptic and antiseptic surgery and preventive medicine, to the exclusion of general and special therapeutics. These captivating studies have so engrossed the time and thought of progressive physicians, young and old, as to have lessened their interest in the closer relation of remedies to disease, besides creating an unfortunate distrust of their curative value. Sanitation as a prophylactic, surgical technique, and pre-operative and post-operative asepsis are regarded by many, in our own as well as in other schools, as practically covering the whole requirement of modern medicine.

The consequence is that not only has clinical medicine come to a stand-still, in large part, as an essential branch of study and practice, but through a lack of faith in the efficacy of its resources and of its proper and thorough cultivation in some of our colleges and hospitals, the vicious habit of using patent and proprietary medicines has taken a very serious hold upon the profession. What with the makers of microscopes, surgical instruments, and antiseptic appliances, as well as the scientific culture and study of micro-organisms, on the one hand, and the claims of the vaunted specifics furnished by the druggists on the other, the family physician with his poor *medical* case is somewhere between Satan and the deep sea.

In such an emergency it is extremely difficult to decide upon the proper course to pursue, and a puzzle even for a prophet to determine what the outcome will be. However, it is very certain that, with all the obstacles that we have overcome, and the bitter opposition that we have survived, our school of medical practice has never before been placed in such a peculiar position. To keep step with the advancement of science, which is our bounden duty as

earnest and honest physicians, and at the same time neither to forget nor to fail to cultivate the specialty of applied therapeutics after our own better way and method, is undoubtedly the proper line of action. But that line is not a mere mathematical one else it would have no breadth. We are in danger through those who run after everything that is new, no matter how absurb its claims, as well as through those whose minds are so fossilized that nothing new or fresh can possibly be admitted or acted upon by them.

No one disputes with more vigor and less reason than he who offers the old arguments against the collateral sciences as they were taught in Hahnemann's time, or even when this Institute was founded. All such contention is an obstacle to advancement and a matter of ancient history. The busy, earnest physician of our day cannot stop to discuss such questions, but some of our good friends are not quite ready to dismiss them.

If we are to keep abreast of modern thought and modern progress we must accept the situation, and, while we are developing our own curative resources, be careful not to repel those who should be our recruits, and our stout and loyal subjects and successors.

I do not share the fears of those who fancy that the attractions of the branches of science which are allied to medicine will decoy our best minds and damage the ultimate interests of a school that has been almost exclusively devoted to therapeutics. In these matters there must be a tide with its ebb and flow, and if it sets out now, it will surely return. But if our conception of our own therapeutical pre-eminence is exaggerated, the reaction will be against us. This is what has destroyed all the forms of quackery that have perished, and we owe our preservation to the adaptability of Homeopathy to the varying stages of medical progress, as well as to its intrinsic worth and merit. It is a clear case of the survival of the fittest, and furnishes the best possible proof that Homeopathy includes the germ of therapeutic immortality. * * * * *

Every medical and surgical specialty that is worthy of a name and a record becomes useful and influential by *the force of its limitations.* And this is as true of Homeopathy as it is of every other specialty. We have to deal with a time when the belief seems to be spreading that the newer branches which I have named are not only all-absorbing but all-sufficient; with a time in which we are told that our trusted indications and faithful remedies are not to be depended upon; with a time when the antiquated overdosing has either given place to expectancy, or to the careless employment of so-called "specifics," with no other guaranty of their purity or of their efficacy than the say-so of the druggist and his far-fetched vouchers and sponsors; with a time in which some very intelligent people, and some of our most skillful surgeons, too, are demanding that those who so quickly fly to the knife shall know more and think more earnestly of what they are about to do before maiming everybody, right and left, indiscriminately; and with a time when the medical mind is veering toward us, and beginning to interest itself in the claims of a better and more rational system of therapeutics, of which hitherto it has been practically ignorant.

Does any one doubt that this is a turning point in the career of the Institute, and of the system of medicine which it represents? Shall we take the tide while it serves to make us familiar with all that is worth knowing of what is new and attractive, and be ripe and ready for the reaction? Or shall we oppose all progress simply because it is new, and because we are not shrewd enough and wise enough to see how it will help and not hinder our advancement?

Let those who are "in love with a microscope," and who are given to "flirting with pathological specimens;" who think that the bacillus is the most interesting of all the beasts with which the world is infested, because its ways are dark and insidious, indulge their taste for the pleasure that it brings them, as well as for the profit that may accrue to others. Let them fill the interstices of their laborious calling with all sorts of scientific enquiry, providing they do not go so far afield in the search of game and glory as to forget the interests of the sick and afflicted. Let the evolution of all that is germane to medicine reach its highest degree of development, for, whatever it includes and whatever may come of it, the interests of the specialty that we represent will not suffer in consequence. None of these things can dispute or displace the rightful sphere of Homeopathy. * * * *

We wind up the nineteenth century with rehearsing how its last half was spent in the interest of our beloved profession, and with foretelling what the next one has in store for us and for our successors. If our scientific attainments, critical thought, character and earnestness are equal to the occasion the good that we have done is prophetic of greater good in the future. But these conditions are inexorable. Without the inspiration of downright earnestness this Institute could not have come into being and survived for so many years; nor can it have a historical continuity if the great moral victory that has been achieved fails to bring its suggestions as well as its opportunity. * * * *

We shall miss the spur of the ethical whip, the chafing of class-legislation, and professional pharisaism; and all the kindly, charitable impulses that have come to us through the violation of the ninth commandment! But we must not be discouraged with the lack of these old-time incentives. Nor because the fences that separate the brethren are neither so high nor so strong as they were, should our faith be permitted to lapse into indifference. The expense and the worry of keeping those fences in repair, or even in existence, is none of our business any longer. And what a happy relief it is for ourselves and for those who in the future are to look after the interests of this, as well as of all of our societies.

I am not insensible to the eloquence of my colleagues, nor to the exhilaration of this moment, which mark the expansion and the substantial growth of a medical doctrine without an example in history. But I am anxious that we shall make the best of our splendid opportunities.

We have selected our ancestors wisely, and no one will question it now, we must see to it that we are not hopelessly behind in the march of medical progress; must keep our best societies and our best soldiers at the head of the column; stop threshing the old straw of dead issues; so train our clinical sagacity as not to use exceptions for examples; be very careful not to get dizzy and spoil what we have done; and not become intolerant toward those who *have* made it pretty hard and unpleasant to live in the world with them.

If the unripe higher education is a delusion and a snare, we should be certain that our educational in-

stitutions, our colleges and hospitals, are equipped as they should be, and must be, before we can hold our own and go forward. The spontaneous generation and segmentation of college professors within the last decade is a threatening evil of no small proportions. God forbid that the time should ever come when the membership of this Institute shall carry a larger proportion of those queer fellows than now!

The therapeutical reaction of which I have spoken cannot reach its ultimate limit without the help of our writers, editorial and voluntary. We shall have no history until we have a record; and whoever has charge of the making and moulding of our literature should be as carefully trained for it as if it were a distinct and separate profession. I am not quite clear that it would not be a good plan in the choice of our editors especially, to adopt the custom of certain religious bodies which, while they trust to Providence for a choice, make sure to elect whoever gets the largest number of votes. * * * *

The address closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of increasing the membership of the Institute to five thousand or more, and with prognostications for the future of Homeopathy that were encouraging and stimulating to the last degree.

WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

By AMELIA J. BURROUGHS, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the name of my sisters, I greet you, and it is with feelings of satisfaction and thanksgiving to think that on this, the Jubilee semi-centennial meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy we, as women, are one with you, not only in name but in thought and purpose; doing what we can to assist in the upbuilding of the cause of Homeopathy throughout the universe.

I look back to the time thirty years ago when we, as women physicians, stood at the door and knocked for admittance for membership into this honorable society. Yes, knocked year after year, and had to turn away disappointed but not discouraged. No, opposition only increased determination to convince our noble brethren that our place was by their side, not as a hindrance but as a stimulus and assistance. It was not until 1869 that an organized effort was made to contend for the privilege. It was met with defeat, and also in 1870, but in 1871 at Philadelphia after a very energetic discussion, where a great excess of vital force was used, the keys were turned and the doors were thrown open. Four women were admitted, viz: Drs. Mercy B. Jackson, of Boston; Harriet J. Sartain, Harriet S. French and Sarah B. Pettingill; in 1872, at Washington, Drs. Caroline B. Winslow and Susan A. Edison were admitted. Our numbers have steadily increased. We have also gained in confidence and appreciation. We cannot blame our brothers for their reluctance in admitting us into fellowship, for were we not in those days considered only as experiments in the medical profession, untried, weak in numbers as we were in opportunities. I often wonder if Adam would have raised as much objection, had he been consulted, to losing a rib for the sake of having an Eve. I sincerely trust we shall never bring such a lasting calamity to this society as has always been laid at Eve's door.

We have reached nearly two hundred in membership. But to those noble women who first stood alone do we owe untold gratitude, and I should indeed feel my shortcoming did I omit to give them the honor and glory they justly earned. May they all find a brighter gem in their crown of glory for their noble, active, womanly efforts in breaking down opposition and prejudice against the idea of woman in the profession as well as in this society.

You, my brothers, as a society, are fifty years old —we are only twenty-three. We give you all the love and respect which age demands and trust we receive the same in return, and that the time is not far distant when we may feel that we have entered into complete fellowship, that there may not be a dissenting voice or even thought. Not that we would have you forget that we are women in that we become masculine, far from it, for when woman forgets herself as pure womanly, she loses that innate something which in mother, wife, sister, or friend appeals to the heart and lives of man, woman and child; and is especially requisite in a physician and enables her to accomplish more than medicine can ever reach.

We appreciate the benefit and power this society is to all its members. Dr. Mercy B. Jackson was the first to avail herself of the privilege of entering into the discussions. Dr. Mary J. Safford in 1873 presented the first clinical report of a case of inversion under her care. She was also the first to hold office, being elected a member of the board of censors, but on account of failing health, was obliged to decline serving the following year. Dr. Safford was the first woman to perform laporotomy. She was professor in the Boston University, was an honor to the profession, and loved and respected by all who knew her. As members of this society, women have grown in favor and appreciation and have been made to feel welcome. Many have added to the interest of the meetings by reading papers on the different bureaus and entering into debate. Among those who have held office are to be mentioned on the board of censors, Dr. Coresta Canfield, one year; Dr. Mary A. B. Wood, two years; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, two years; and last but by no means least, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, six years, who is at the present time our second vice president. Dr. Chapman was also chairman of the bureau of obstetrics in '87, and pedology in '92. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith is chairman of the bureau of obstetrics at the present time, and is also a member of the committee of resolutions, showing appreciation of her judgement.

Have we any reason to complain of our present position in this grand and noble association? No, indeed, and my dear sisters, our future position depends upon ourselves. Let us not abuse our advantages by petty jealousies; let us forget self in our zeal for work—trying to assist others by our personal experiences. We have the right to choose whatever special work we desire and have the ability to grasp, but with but one end in view, the advancement of all the interests of this society, of Homeopathy and woman.

"Don't crowd and push on the march of life,
Or tread on each other's toes,
For the world at best, in its great unrest,
Is hard enough as it goes.
Oh, why should the strong oppress the weak
Till the latter go to the wall?
On this earth of ours, with its thorns and flowers,
There is room enough for all."

"If a lagging brother falls behind,
And drops from the toiling band,
If fear and doubt put his soul to route,
Then lend him a helping hand.
Cheer up his heart with words of hope,
Nor season the speech with gall:
In the great highway, on the busiest day,
There is room enough for all." —*Charles Mackay.*

THE FIRST HALF-CENTURY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY, JUNE 14, 1894.

By WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D.

Oh! Muse, I call thee, let me hear thy wings
Above the crash of these terrestrial things,
The whirl, the hum, the clatter and the strife
Forever weaving in the web of life.
Give me a leaf of lotus, let me breathe
An atmosphere of peace; then wreathe
My soul with fancies, honest, pure and strong,
Enriching thus my melody of song.
Find me a place where sovereign poesy reigns,
Breathe thou new inspiration for my strains;
Whisper to me thy sweetest songs, and then
Awake my thoughts, direct my halting pen;
Wave thou the sacred Omphalos, and sing—
For Esculapius to-day is king.

Here where I stand, scarce fifty years ago,
Yon mountain peaks with everlasting snow
Crown-capped, with all their majesty imbued,
Looked down on one exhaustless solitude.
Mysterious cañons, with stupendous walls,
The rainbows arching over crystal falls;
Rocks in chaotic masses piled on high,
The howl of beasts of prey,—the wild bird's cry
Rose here primeval, as God gave them birth,
Authentic memoirs of convulsive earth.

But while majestic nature here held sway,
Far in the East, two thousand miles away,
With few to aid, with persecution torn,
But full of strength, this Institute was born.
Then Æolus embraced the news and flew
To Notus, and imparted all he knew;
And Notus laid the words on flowing streams,
Or hung them softly on the moonlit beams;
Wafted them gently o'er the bending grain,
Still Westward, over forest, field and plain,
Seeking the spot where highest fir tree nods,
And told them in the "Garden of the Gods,"

Then from Red Cañon came the sweetest voice
That men e'er heard: it said, "Oh! earth rejoice.
Ye mystic spirits that fill all the air,
I bid you now a jubilee prepare.
Yon, where the Platte her smaller sister meets,
A city shall be born. Her crowded streets
Shall teem with commerce. Here shall rise
Her towers and turrets lifting to the skies.
The shuttle here shall laugh, the forge shall glow;
Light will develop from the dynamo.
The steam shall whistle, and the furnace roar:
Iron shall drop from stones, and gold from ore.
Knowledge shall flourish, and with wisdom blest,
She shall be called 'Queen City of the West.'

"Then, when five decades shall have passed away,
The child whose birth is heralded to-day
Shall come in glory from the eastern coast,
And this great city then shall be its host."

The voice died softly up the Eyrie glen,
And mountain winds pronounced a sweet "Amen."
Oh, men and women in this brilliant throng,
Who deign to listen to my humble song,
Think of the work this Institute has done,
The battles hardly fought, the laurels won,
Then let the natal anthem proudly rise
Peal upon peal harmonious to the skies.

The past is dead, yet liveth in the page
Historic, or the tutored mind of sage.
It speaketh not, its silence is profound,
And yet it teaches us without a sound;
For, stretched along its pathway, all may see
Those monuments of untold industry;
Of simple faith o'ercoming mighty fears,
That stamped the spirits of our pioneers.

Some of these men I knew, and 'tis my joy,
Now that my hair is gray, that, when a boy,
I listened to their teachings. I have heard
Constantine Hering talk of beast and bird;
With unassuming earnestness discuss
The difference that Apis holds from Rhus:
Tell of the habit and the life of bees,
His plans whereby the copperhead to tease,
That it might spit its venom with its hiss
Into the glass, to give him Lachesis.

The classic Gray, with intuition born,
And heeding not the public blast of scorn,
From former friends turned zealously and fought,
That higher education might be taught.
The earnest Flagg, with Wesselhoeft and Jeanes,
These were the men who firmly held the reins
Of Institutal government, and, then,
With Bayard, Joslyn, and those noble men
Whose memories now are sweet to look upon:
Hull, Ward and Neidhard, Walter Williamson,
Taft, Cook, and Okie; Boardman, Dunnell, Clarke;
Hallock, McManus, Haynel,—men of mark
To aid in council and new plans discuss,
Whereby to hold this Institute for us.

Forty-two years have passed since I was led
Among these giants, our illustrious dead:
A stripling then, but from their lips did fall
Such words of wisdom, that from me they call
For recognition of the debt we owe
To those who taught us how and where to go:
Who, like the shepherds watching from afar,
Beheld the light of one mysterious star,
Rising with steadfast brilliancy and light
Amid the gloom of therapeutic night:
Soon, with its rays, enabling them to see
The God-sent boon to poor humanity.
Then, with that sympathy that ever draws
True kindred spirits ruled by kindred laws,
They clasped their hands, true fealty they swore,
Thus rose the Institute in forty-four.

These faithful fathers, save one, two, or three,
Passed to the higher life. Eternity,
Incomprehensible to man as prayer,
Shall hold them happy till we meet them there.
But lately one I saw—a friend to me,
Whose life had measured near a century;
He lay upon his couch—not one of pain,
But quiet restfulness. The vital chain,
That held his soul to life, had almost run;
His features calm were sweet to look upon;
His silver beard flowed on his breast; his hands
In peaceful clasp seemed waiting for the sands
Of life to drop their last and lingering grains,
Ere God should lift him from all earthly pains.
I talked of things forgotten: he was mute;
And then I whispered of this Institute:
He turned and gazed: then, slowly to his eye
There came, at length, perception's brilliancy.

"I love the Institute," he slowly said;
"But all my earthly friends, save one, are dead:
But you are strong. Go tell it this for me,
It holds together Homeopathy."
My heart grew sad, my eyes began to fill,
Through time and age, I saw the soldier still;
I laid some lilies on his breast, then trod
Softly away and left him with his God.

I bear this simple message here to you;
Now, while he lives, his prophesy is true,
This body national, supremely great,
Beckons her loyal sons from every state,
Who, joyous, gather mutual friends to greet,
And lay their offerings humbly at her feet.
She stands triumphant in her fiftieth year,
Proud of her work, unblemished her career
Of usefulness. Her printed pages glow
With knowledge scientific, and bestow
A boon to those who shall desire to see
The rise and growth of Homeopathy.
Her sages sit in judgment, their decrees
Above all petty animosities
Are final in her confines; for they rule
Apart from local prejudice. Our school
Must, if in years to come it shall endure,
Above all other attributes, be pure.
No local politics must ever mar,
No rancour personal must ever jar

Its smooth machinery. Foul scandal's breath,
That scorches character to death,
Must pass her by unscathed. This Institute
Is of our system both the branch and root.
Those minor quarrels which have ever been
'Twixt man and man since Eve committed sin,
Must drop without the portal. Here alone
Science should sit exalted on her throne.
Envy should die, and brotherhood complete
Should fill the souls of members as they meet.
While sympathy, the strongest bond men feel,
That binds communities with bands of steel—
Must overflow each heart. Our one great end
Must be to love and succor and defend
That system which in fifty years has grown
From suppliant to govern on a throne.
"Knowledge and wisdom," then, must be the cry,
"Wisdom and knowledge," let each heart reply.
Combine the two, and watch them as they grow
With silent power; see them overthrow
The obstacles that ignorance and pride,
By custom and tradition deified,
Cast in their path, as onward to the skies
The majesty of Truth forever flies.

Lo! where yon star comes rising from the sea,
It symbolizes Homeopathy.
The restless waves grow angry at the sight,
Meeting each other with tumultuous might,
Breaking the line of horizon to curves,
Dimming the light, that steadfast, never swerves;
Though dark'ning clouds may hide it, yet 'tis there,
Biding its time, still beautifully fair.
The thunder crashes; vivid lightning splits
The heavens apart; the cruel Storm King sits
Aloft in all his glory and his might:
Yet, still the star, though hidden from the sight,
Is rising slowly, and in time shall spread
Effulgence in the firmament o'erhead.
That star, TRUTH, and Truth shall hold her own
Till God shall summon man before his throne.

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., 170 W. 54th Street, New York.

SECTION OF MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY, DENVER, COLORADO, FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CHAIRMAN.

The topic selected for the study and labors of this section was, "How to Teach and How to Learn Materia Medica."

In order to get the general expression of Materia Medica teachers and writers all over the world upon this subject, the following questions were formulated:

1. What advice do you give concerning Materia Medica to a student beginning medicine by a year's preliminary study?

2. What is the best method of teaching Materia Medica: (a) for the preceptor to his student; (b) for the teacher to his classes in the college; (c) give an outline of your method of teaching a drug in the class-room?

3. Which is the best place for teaching Therapeutics—(1) Hospital; (2) Dispensary; (3) Clinic; (4) Class-room; or (5) Bedside; and how should it be done?

4. Do you teach the potency of the remedy studied? If not, why not? if you do, how do you explain the potency you advocate?

5. When should the *Organon* be taught and how?

The answers to these questions condensed and to the point formed the program of the section. This program was an admirable, unique and interesting feature, for, besides containing the above information, and a synopsis of most of the papers presented to the section, it was indeed a work of art such as only Chairman Kraft knows how to get up. The thirty-three portraits of eminent teachers and writers on Homeopathic Materia Medica, in themselves works of art, add a special souvenir value to the program of what has been the most successful and instructive session that this section of the Institute has ever held. The practical value of this work of Kraft will be highly appreciated by all who are fortunate enough to possess it. Extra copies can be had by applying to him.

The first meeting of the section was held on Friday, June 15. After a few brief remarks by the chairman, Dr. Timothy F. Allen, of New York, gave a lecture on the Potash Salts, and said: "I hope I may not make any erroneous statements, but if I do they are open to discussion.

The alkalies form a natural group in pharmacology. We drink a great deal of Vichy and other waters charged with soda. They are perfect devils in the system, and are productive of chronic diseases. They are the foundation of tuberculosis, epilepsy, cancer and a whole lot of well-nigh incurable transmissible diseases. The salts of potash produce emaciation, increase of saliva and many of them produce acute inflammation. There is a condition of profound prostration and the patient is most always weary. Above and beyond all this the most serious feature of the salts of potash is that they produce a very violent and profound effect on the heart.

"The most pronounced of these general effects is anaemia, equally pronounced in *Soda, Potash, Magnesia, Lime, Lithia* and others, differing among themselves by the individual peculiarities of each drug.

"Another general observation is catarrh of various mucous membranes. Another general tendency is toward inflammation of the serous membranes. In various ways these conditions of malnutrition predispose those suffering from alkaline cachexia to the development of chronic and intractable diseases, such as tuberculosis, epilepsy, rheumatism, etc., in addition to the severe diseases positively produced by them.

"General observations concerning the toxicology of the alkalies should lead all to be watchful concerning the habitual use of alkaline waters in general, and especially such as are highly charged with their salts.

"Never give any kind of *Kali* in fever. It is applicable only to diseases with symptoms of prostration. In regard to *Kali carb.* it produces great pain in the side. The pains of most all the alkalies are sharp. The patient is emaciated, cold and has pains in the side and you should give *Kali carb.*, provided these sharp pains in the side are worse at four o'clock in the morning. Provided also that the patient is sensitive to cold. Tuberculosis germs are around us everywhere and the only way to keep clear of them is to keep one's self in a good healthy condition.

Thus at length did the speaker dwell, scarcely alluding to the symptoms of the drugs or disease, and it was for this seeming lack of detail that some of the members objected.

Dr. Cowperthwaite was one of these. He held that in teaching Materia Medica a lecturer should clothe all his lectures with the fullest details in regard to symptoms, so that students might arrange their own comparisons.

Dr. Royal explained that such a lecture as that just given by Professor Allen was always followed by one on symptomology.

Dr. Smith, Chicago, thought that as there was a a reason for every step in Materia Medica, that reason should be explained at the time the step was advocated.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, related the confusion which arose through his professor giving too much symptomology at one time.

"I knew," said he, "that one thing did too much in a certain symptom and that another thing did too little in the same symptom, and the result was I forgot both or got them so mixed up that I had to forget both." The doctor believed that it was wrong to give too much attention to symptomology at one time.

Dr. Pierson, of Chicago, defended the course adopted by Professor Allen. He said that the three years of a student's life while going through the Materia Medica course should be divided, and, in a way, symptomology kept apart from the rest of the lectures. His idea was to prevent clogging the brain of the student. In this connection he said:

"There are many human families which look alike. The woman on whose breast a blow would cause a cancer because she is predisposed to cancer looks not unlike the woman on whom the blow would have no effect. It seems to me that Professor Allen is right in separating his lectures in teaching Materia Medica. To the student in his first year all families look alike. The second year of his term he begins to note different characteristics in some of them, and he can draw lines of distinction for himself. The third year sees him fitting all his lectures together."

Dr. H. C. Allen, of Chicago, in discussing the subject said:

"To be sure it matters much what attention is paid to symptomology, but to my way of thinking, if we can just find out what our friends on the other side, the Allopaths, are going to do in a parallel case, we should go and do the very opposite. In nine times out of ten that would be the exact course to pursue. I am frank to say that the further we keep away from the Allopaths the better we shall all be off."

Some further remarks were made by different members and the section adjourned.

SECOND SESSION OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Section held Tuesday, June 19, 1894, Chairman Kraft presiding.

Dr. Timothy F. Allen, of New York, gave, by request, a supplementary illustration of his method of teaching in a lecture on mercury. He related at length the effects of the drug as found in those working in mines and factories and gave as notable: *First,* the salivation effects on the teeth and gums, here producing dental periostitis, and upon the glandular structures, where it produces inflammation and destruction of tissues. He brought out clearly the effect on the mucous membranes, where it produces a profuse mucous discharge which though not thin and watery is excessively acrid and excoriating, never bland. The character of the mercurial ulceration was next described, and then its action on the parenchymatous organs, such as the liver and kidneys, upon which it produces inflammation.

Upon the liver its action is very marked. He said: "It arrests the secretion of bile. It does not increase the secretion of bile as is generally supposed, and as do *Sulphur, Podophyllum* and *Aloes.* Primarily it may do so, but its principal action is an arrest of the secretion of bile; neither does it increase the flow of urine. It produces an interstitial nephritis and in fact a destruction of tissue throughout the body. Its action on the blood is also pronounced; it produces anaemia and leucocythemia; it destroys the plasticity of the blood." The professor also called attention to the fact that callus would not form when *Mercury* had been given and instanced the mental hardship old-time practitioners had to undergo in giving up *Calomel* in treating fractures. The following point was also clearly brought out: In inflammations, if the tendency be *serous, Gelsemium* and *Mercurius* are the remedies; if the tendency be *plastic, Iodine* and *Bryonia* are to be thought of, and finally, if the tendency be parenchymatous, *Rhus* may be the remedy. As an example of the above, the uselessness of *Mercurius* in plastic exudations into the eye was instanced.

Among the effects of *Mercury,* the profuse, persistent perspiration, the characteristic nocturnal aggravation and its effect on the bones, were given. With respect to the latter, *Mercury* always shows its action on the long bones, never upon the flat bones.

An interesting feature of *Mercury* is that syphilis never occurs in workers in *Mercury* factories or mines. It increases the sexual appetite, however, and workers in *Mercury,* no matter what their associations be, never contract the disease. "But," continued the professor, "it does not cure syphilis." A differentiation was here given as follows: *Mercury* attacks the long bones and never causes iritis.

Syphilis attacks the flat bones and nearly always causes iritis.

Mercury will inhibit the development of syphilis, but it will not cure the disease.

In another class *Mercury* has an entirely different action and produces none of the foregoing effects, no salivation and no tissue change, the skin is dry, the membranes are dry, and the nights are good, all of which contra-indicate *Mercury.* Here *Mercury* produces a chorea of a most violent character, so violent that upon attempting to eat, the food is thrown even across the room. The mercurial tremor, a trembling almost like paralysis agitans, is produced. In answer to the question of "How do we treat syphilis, then, without *Mercury?*" the Professor related a case cured by *Nux vom.* 30, one dose. There was iritis present and the pains were severe.

In speaking of the *Iodides of Mercury:* The general symptom of a sensation of a tight band around the head common to *Iodine* and *Carbolic acid* was given, and their effect on the kidneys producing a sub-acute inflammation. Also that the *Biniodide* produced more fever than the *Proto-iodide.* In catarrhs *Mercurius prot.* is useful in acute coryzas with the band around the head, but the most useful remedy in catarrh of the frontal sinuses with flow of a watery secretion and pain across the frontal region is *Kali iod.* in the 1 x trituration.

The discharge of *Mercurius iod.* is *thin mucus* and it makes the parts sore over which it passes.

Mercurius prot. iod. is a useful remedy in chronic sub-acute inflammation of the kidney, not in the contracted kidney, and not for the fever; its characteristics are a tight band around the head, yellow coating at the base of the tongue and soreness over the liver.

In serpiginous ulceration of the cornea, *Mercurius prot. iod.* is the only drug. *Aurum* like *Mercury* and syphilis has nocturnal aggravation, but it has more erethism, more sensibility. Not stupid and blunted. With *Mercury* there is no photophobia, while *Aurum* has great photophobia, and the ulceration of *Aurum* is nearer the center of the cornea, and it is accompanied by redness, the *Mercurius* ulceration is serpiginous and goes around the outer edge of the cornea and shuts off its nourishment. *Conium* produces a scooping ulceration of the cor-

nea with intense photophobia but *without any redness.*

On the throat *Mercurius prot. iod.* acts more on the right tonsil and *Mercurius bin-iod.* acts on the left tonsil. General mercurial symptoms will indicate. *Lycopodium* can be distinguished from *Mercurius prot.* by absence of fur on the base of the tongue. *Mercurius prot.* follows *Belladonna* and *Mercurius bin.* follows *Lachesis* well.

Mercurius cyanide is that preparation most useful in diphtheria, where there is great prostration, profuse sweat and nocturnal aggravation. The great depression and excoriating discharge from the nose being characteristic features.

The professor here digressed and related an interesting case of weak heart following diphtheria wherein *Kalmia lat.* 6, sent up the pulse and caused the patient to rally.

Calomel or *Mercurius dulcis.* produces milder mercurial indications—a duodenal catarrh with green mucous stools, red excoriated anus and little tenesmus.

The chief action of *Mercurius corr.* is a tenesmus of the rectum and bladder and a backache. It may be found useful in Potts' disease of the spine in the early stages where the pain runs to the rectum.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, of Chicago, related a case illustrating the far reaching effect of *Mercury* and claimed that of *Mercury, Quinine* or *Opium, Mercury* was the most pernicious as its effects lasted longer. The doctor also remarked that much of the morbid anatomy was the result of drug pathogenesy, the development of which does not occur in good Homeopathic families. There are two kinds of syphilis: natural and mercurial, there being very little natural. Diday, the eminent French syphilographer, recognized the worthlessness of *Mercury* in the treatment of syphilis, when he said that he cured syphilis "by the grace of God." The doctor concluded by remarking that *Mercury* was not Homeopathic to syphilis.

Dr. H. C. Houghton, of New York, related a case of deafness and mercurial symptoms caused by the red sulphuret of *Mercury* used by dentists in certain teeth plates, wherein profound poisoning was produced.

In reply to a question by Dr. T. C. Duncan as to the effect of the *Bichloride of Mercury* in dressings, Dr. Allen said that he believed rather in cleanliness than in antisepsis.

Dr. Comstock of St. Louis wished to know Dr. Allen's treatment of iritis without *Mercury.*

Dr. Allen: *Bryonia* is the remedy most often indicated in the beginning. *Iodine* follows when there is plastic exudation. In syphilitic iritis, with nocturnal aggravation, *Asafœtida* and *Aurum* are useful remedies.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell wished to know whether iritis occurs in syphilis when not treated by *Mercury.*

Dr. Allen thinks iritis occurs always in syphilis. Uses *Atropine* as a mechanical hindrance to the formation of adhesions. Dr. MacLachlan also testified to the fact that iritis was a pathological symptom of syphilis.

The secretary then read the following papers by title:

"The Danger to Homeopathy," by H. C. Allen, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"An Introduction to the Study of *Natrum Muriaticum,*" by S. A. Jones, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

"What the Homeopath Should Know of Drugs," by J. P. Dake, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago then read his interesting paper entitled "And Therapeutics."

This was followed by Wilson A. Smith, M. D., of Morgan Park, Ill., who read an instructive paper entitled "The Reason Why."

The section then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Section held Tuesday evening, June 19, Chairman Kraft presiding.

Dr. Leonore Perky, of Lincoln, Neb., read an excellent paper, entitled, "Pasiflora Incarnata, a Poison," which was discussed at length. Drs. Gutherz and Congdon spoke of its use in epilepsy. Dr. Bouton stated that he had used it in insomnia in doses of 190 drops with no ill effects.

Dr. Monroe reported no results from its use, the discussion on this drug some six years ago before the Kentucky State Meeting bearing out this statement.

Dr. Sutherland mentioned its use in epileptiform convulsions and related a case wherein *Pasiflora* in 5 drop doses was the only remedy which gave any relief. Also a case of insomnia and convulsive attacks wherein *Arsenicum, Ipecacuanha, Veratrum* and *Nux* had failed to quiet, where *Pasiflora* benefited. A number of others took part in this discussion. Two papers upon *Spigelia* were next presented, one by Dr. S. F. Shannon, of Denver, and one by Dr. T. H. Hudson, of Kansas City.

The discussion following was very instructive and animated. Among points clearly brought was the fear of pointed things such as pins, needles and scissors, its action on the heart and its action in neuralgia.

Dr. Martin, of Pittsburgh, called attention to a verification of the symptoms of gnawing hunger in the stomach as of worms, also that pain in head sometimes started in eye-ball, not always in occipital region.

Dr. Tucker spoke of its use in neuralgia from cold and of the headache differing from that of *Chelidonium* in that *Spigelia* was one sided and steady whereas that of *Chelidonium* was mostly frontal.

Dr. Cogswell related a case of neuralgia in the malar region in an engineer caused by cold and cured by *Spigelia.*

Dr. T. P. Wilson spoke of its use in glaucoma and stated that in certain stages, even pronounced, *Spigelia* when given high would prove effective in arresting the glaucomatous process. The sharp piercing pains especially when on the left side are relieved by *Spigelia.*

Dr. Hudson remarked that the headache of the drug usually begins in the occiput, but the neuralgia begins anywhere.

This concluded the work of the section, being the best attended, and, as it should be, the most successful section of the Institute. It is sincerely to be hoped that the interest in this department may grow and that the meeting at Newport in 1895 may, so far as the section of Materia Medica is concerned, be worthy to commence the second fifty years of the Institute's life.

Dr. Geo. M. Haywood, of Rochester, after a thorough post graduate course in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work in New York, has opened offices at 828 and 830 Granite Building, Rochester, for the practice of above specialty.

Associations.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY. FIFTIETH ANNUAL SESSION, DENVER, COL., JUNE 14–22, 1894.

The American Institute of Homeopathy assembled in its forty-seventh annual session and for the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary at Denver, Colorado, June 14, 1894. The session was held in the first Baptist church. In view of the jubilee celebration of the Institute's organization the platform of the audience room of the church was tastefully decorated with tropical plants and flowers and the front of the gallery displayed the names of those who had united in forming the organization in 1844 and had passed away from the scenes of their earthly usefulness. The names of the four founders who are still living, Joseph C. Boardman, M. D., James Kitchen, M. D., Charles Neidhard, M. D., and Isaac M. Ward, M. D., were represented on shields suspended in the rear of the stage. All the names of these pioneers were surrounded by the national colors artistically draped. Upon the platform there were seated the active officers of the Institute, together with ex-presidents I. T. Talbot, M. D., O. S. Runnels, M. D., A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., and T. F. Allen, M. D.

At a quarter past three o'clock P. M. the Institute was called to order by the president, James H. McClelland, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who delivered a brief address relating directly to the interests of the organization, as follows:

BUSINESS ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the American Institute of Homeopathy:

In convening the fiftieth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, I take occasion to again acknowledge the honor you have conferred upon me. I beg to have your indulgence and assistance in conducting the affairs of this body. It shall be my aim to do so impartially, and to the best interests of each and all. The annual address usual on this occasion has been deferred until Friday evening. The program will indicate to you that this session will be marked by unusual proceedings. It is our jubilee year and is to be made the occasion of special celebration.

With this reference I will pass to the notice of certain matters which pertain to the interests of the Institute, and as has been the custom from time immemorial, offer some suggestions for your consideration. There is much less necessity than usual for offering recommendations for change of by-laws, as at the last meeting they were carefully overhauled and revised. However, there are a few matters which will perhaps claim your attention.

First, I would suggest as a verbal change that the office of provisional secretary, which has now become distinctively that of recording secretary, shall be so named, as the name will then be descriptive of its duties. Formerly the provisional secretary had little to do save to act in the absence of the general secretary. Now, distinctive duties have been applied to the office, which make the present name a misnomer.

Second, I know I will voice the sentiment of nearly every member when I recommend to you the restoration of salary to the general secretary to the amount which pertained to that office some years ago, viz: $1,000. Upon very careful inquiry, I am assured that when the expenses of this officer have been paid, the Institute absolutely remains in his debt, a state of things which I know the members will not tolerate. Our body has doubled in numbers in the last few years and the labors have been increased accordingly, and there is every reason for making the change which I suggest. I would suggest also, in view of the fact that our general secretary during the past year has had the added labor of publishing the proceedings of the Columbian Congress, which it was expected would be published under other auspices, that the increased salary which I now recommend apply to this current year.

Third, I recommend the creation of the office of registrar, the committee on president's address to report a by-law defining the duties of same. In brief, would explain that the enrolling of members, preparation of roster, and distribution of badges should distinctively belong to an officer of the Institute charged with these duties. This proposition is endorsed by the chairmen of the committee on registration.

Fourth, I venture to call the attention of the American Institute, as representing a large class of educated medical men, to the position occupied by the school in public affairs.

Medical men, and particularly the practitioners of Homeopathy, were formerly occupied in studying the immediate necessities of their calling and devoting themselves to the requirements of Materia Medica. It was, therefore, their chief, and apparently only duty to heal the sick. That it is the duty of the physician to heal the sick quickly and safely goes without saying, but there has dawned upon us a new science which goes under the name of preventive medicine. This branch has developed largely in the last decade, and has manifestly come to stay. It is now apparent that one of the chief duties of the medical man is to prevent disease, and save the population from epidemic invasions. I would, therefore, earnestly call the attention of the members of this body to the importance of sanitary science, and all that pertains thereto, and would respectfully recommend that a resolution be carefully drawn recommending the colleges in affiliation with this Institute, as I am happy to say all of our colleges are, to extend their present course of instruction in hygiene and sanitation, so that a comprehensive knowledge of the whole subject of preventive medicine shall be embraced therein.

Fifth, and while upon the topic of our relations to the public service, I beg to introduce a subject very nearly akin to the above. We well know that practitioners of Homeopathy have not been recognized in the distribution of governmental and other public offices, because it is said that they constitute a sect in medicine. The real truth simply is, however, that the practitioners of Homeopathy in addition to their acquirements in medicine, common to all thoroughly educated medical men, have added a knowledge of drug pathogenesis as required by the fundamental law of drug action discovered by Hahnemann. Nor does he claim exclusive right to the use of this added knowledge, it is free to all, and is only adopted by him because so far as at present known it is the only scientific basis for the application of drugs to disease.

It is not denied that the Homeopathic physician is a thoroughly qualified man, nor is it claimed that he is less qualified than the members of the other school for the rights of citizenship. In view, therefore, of the foregoing, I would suggest that this representative body make an authoritative deliverance which shall represent the position of our school upon the

subject. The following is offered: That the practitioners of the Homeopathic school claim their just share of public recognition and place, not because of any preference they may have in the application of drugs to disease, but as citizens and qualified medical practitioners; they, however, demand that they shall not be denied their rights as citizens and medical men because of their preference in the matter of practicing therapeutics. In short, we do not claim our rights because we are Homeopathists, nor do we propose to be denied our rights because we are Homeopathists. Upon this grand platform of *right* we may appeal to the American people for justice.

On motion the address was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. I. T. Talbot, Wm. Tod Helmuth and L. H. Willard.

The report of the executive committee was read by the provisional secretary, Dr. T. M. Strong, as follows:

Denver, Colo., June 14th, 1894.

The executive committee would report that all routine duties assigned to it by the by-laws have been duly attended to.

The date June 14th as the time for the opening of the present session, was determined after full conference with the committee of local arrangements; care being taken to avoid, as far as possible, any interference with the closing exercises of our medical colleges; and to choose such a day of the week as might best obviate the necessity of Sunday travel to those living at great distances from the place of meeting.

The question of publishing the transactions of the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons was referred to this committee for consideration with authority to act. Under this authority the committee received from the Congress officials the manuscripts of the Congress and published them in the form and style of the recent Institute volumes. The volume thus becomes to all intents a valuable part of the Institute's file of publications for the benefit of all its members.

The arrangement of the business of the present session because of the changes in the by-laws recently adopted required more than usual care. It will be found set forth in the pages of the annual circular, recently distributed among the members.

We respectfully recommend that it be formally adopted as the order of business of the session.

J. H. McClelland, M.D.,
Chairman.

Pemberton Dudley, M.D.,
General Secretary.

On a motion to accept the executive commitee's report, Dr. T. P. Wilson objected to its having included in it the reason assigned for choosing Thursday as the day for opening the session and moved that said portion of the report be stricken out. The subject was discussed by Drs. J. James, H. M. Smith, Pemberton Dudley, T. Carmichael, C. E. Fisher, Wilson A. Smith, and by the author of the motion. The motion was lost and the report was then accepted.

The order of business recommended by the committee was then, after a slight correction, adopted.

The report of the committee of publication was also read by Secretary Strong, and was accepted with the thanks of the Institute for the successful and satisfactory manner in which the committee has performed its duties. Herein is given the text of the report.

Denver, Col., June 14, 1894.

The Committee of Publication respectfully report that the Transactions for the session of 1893 were published in the usual form, the specific directions of the by-laws being carefully followed. The work makes a volume of 462 pages only—there having been no scientific essays or reports presented at the session.

Your committee has also had in charge the publication of the Transactions of the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons as referred to the executive committee a year ago. It makes a handsome volume. The work has been distributed to members of the Institute entitled, and to those institutions, etc., to which complimentary copies of our Transactions are usually forwarded.

J. H. McClelland, M. D.,
Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Chairman.
General Secretary.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, was then read by that officer and referred to an auditing committee consisting of Drs. J. C. Nottingham, W. H. Hanchett and J. B. Kinley. The report showed a balance in the treasury amounting to $972.30.

The report of the committee on the Institute Jubilee was offered by Dr. I. T. Talbot, the chairman. The report was duly accepted.

The report of the necrologist, Dr. Henry M. Smith, came next in order. In it, the necrologist reports the names of twenty members who will be commemorated in the necrologist's full report to be presented at the Memorial Service. Twenty-two of these died during the past year.

The report of the committee on the Memorial Service, in the absence of Dr. J. C. Burgher, the committee chairman, was offered by Dr. Henry M. Smith. It included a proposed program of the Service.

The report of the committee on transportation was r ad by its chairman, Dr. C. E. Fisher. Dr. Wilson A. Smith offered an amendment to the report, omitting from it all mention of any particular railroad lines. This amendment was accepted by the committee and the report was then accepted and referred to the committee of publication. The report is as here given:

REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

The work of the transportation committee this year has been attended by many difficulties. Disturbances among the members of the Western Passenger Association over Mid-winter Fair and other rates made it impossible for your committee to secure favorable action at the hands of that Association early enough in the season to suit our purposes, and it became necessary to secure the co-operation of some individual line in order to enable the members of the Institute to travel to Denver at a minimum of cost and with the greatest possible pleasure and comfort. To do this required no little work and the display of considerable forbearance upon the part of your committee, and it was only after nearly four months of effort that we were enabled by an offer from the Union Pacific line covering territory as far East as Missouri River points to secure the co-operation of the Chicago & Alton line from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas City, there to connect with the Union Pacific line to Denver. This co-operation secured, we were able to announce a single fare from these points to Denver and return, and to announce also an American Institute of Homeopathy special train from Chicago to Denver, with special cars from St. Louis to Kansas City, there to join the special

from Chicago. As soon as this offer was secured the committee entered into an agreement with the Chicago & Alton-Union Pacific combination to become the official route of the Institute to its Denver meeting.

This offer and this agreement served as a wedge which caused the members of the Western Passenger Association to vote similar rates for territory covered by their lines, thus bringing the single fare within the reach of all members residing within what is known as the territory of the Western Passenger Association.

After much effort on the part of the committee the co-operation of the Trunk Line Association was secured to the extent that members of this association were enabled to get tickets at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, to St. Louis and Chicago, at which points the one fare rate of the Western Association might be taken advantage of.

Later, we were enabled to secure a one fare rate from the Central Traffic Association. Similar rates were secured over the lines forming the Southern Association.

Considering the very unsettled state in which the committee found railroad affairs it felicitates itself and congratulates the Institute upon the favorable rates and special accommodations and courtesies secured. And it believes that it is due the Chicago & Alton-Union Pacific combination of lines to report that, in so far as the committee has been able to tell, without their hearty co-operation and initial action we would have had very much more difficulty in securing the rates and concessions we have enjoyed than we have had.

C. E. Fisher, M.D.,
Chairman.
W. W. Van Baun.
J. M. Walker.
L. H. Willard.

The report of the committee of social arrangements being next in the order of business, its chairman, Dr. Eugene F. Storke, reported verbally the work of his committee and of its sub-committees. Dr. Burnham, the chairman of the sub-committees on excursions, announced a number of them which were open to the members of the Institute and their friends at greatly reduced rates.

On motion of Dr. E. M. Kellog, the committee was requested to fix certain dates for these various trips and report later to the Institute. The report was then formally accepted.

The report of the committee on organization, registration and statistics was read by Dr. Thos. Franklin Smith. After a brief account of a new Hospital for the Insane in Southern California, by Dr. Campbell, the report was accepted and referred to the committee of publication. It is as follows :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

June 10, 1894.

Fellow Members of the American Institute of Homeopathy:

As we have reached, at this time, the fiftieth milestone in our history, I think it will be pleasant and perhaps profitable for us to pause for a moment and glance backward over the road that we have been traveling. The first Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics was appointed in 1866, and consisted of Dr. Henry M. Smith, chairman, with Drs. Horace M. Paine, Edwin A. Lodge, Bushrod W. James and T. Griswold Comstock as his associates. Dr. Smith remained chairman of the bureau until 1871, doing faithful and efficient work. He was succeeded in that year by Dr. Walter M. Williamson, who filled that position for two years, when Dr. Temple S. Hoyne was appointed to it, and he was succeeded the following year by Dr. Elijah O. Jones. The next year, 1875, Dr. Henry M. Smith was again chosen chairman of the bureau and held the position for two years, when Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot was appointed his successor, and he continued to serve as chairman until 1883, having occupied that position for the period of six years. In 1884 Dr. Ambrose S. Everett was chosen chairman, and served as such but one year, and was succeeded by the present chairman who has occupied the position from that time to the present.

The first report of the bureau was made in 1867, at which time it was reported that there were eleven state Homeopathic medical societies, twenty local Homeopathic medical societies, nineteen Homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries, six Homeopathic medical colleges and five Homeopathic medical journals published in the United States.

The state societies were as follows: The Western Institute of Homeopathy, organized in 1863. The Maine Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1867. The New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1855. The Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1854. The Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1840. The Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1864. The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, organized in 1850. The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, organized in 1866. The Michigan Homeopathic Institute, organized in 1860. The Indiana Homeopathic Institute, organized in 1867. The Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association, organized in 1867.

The county and local societies consisted of the following, viz:

The Central Homeopathic Medical Association of Maine, organized in 1866. The Boston Academy of Homeopathic Medicine, organized in 1858. The Bristol County (Mass.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1866. The Albany County (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1861. The Cayuga County (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1859. The Dutchess County (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1860. The Livingston County (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1857. The Otsego County (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1860. The Steuben County (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1867.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ulster county, N. Y., organized in 1865. The Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, New York and the Central New York Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1866. The Philadelphia County (Pa.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1866. The Homeopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware counties (Pa.), organized in 1858. The Cumberland Valley (Pa.) Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1866. The Homeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny county, Pa., organized in 1864. The Hahnemann Society of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, organized in 1867. The Miami Homeopathic Medical Society, Ohio, organized in 1860. The Homeopathic Medical Society of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio, and the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Medical Association organized in 1860.

The following comprised the Hospitals and Dispensaries at that time, viz:

The Homeopathic Medical Dispensary of Boston, opened in 1864. The Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, opened in 1865. The Consumptive's Home, Boston, opened in 1864. House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, opened in 1865. The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, opened in 1865. The New York Homeopathic Dispensary, opened in 1860. The New York Homeopathic Infirmary for Women, opened in 1865. The Bond Street, New York, Homeopathic Dispensary, opened in 1856. The Five Points House of Industry, New York, opened in 1855. The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Homeopathic Dispensary, opened in 1852. The Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn, N. Y., opened in 1867 as also the Newark, N. J., Orphan Asylum and the Dispensary of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. The Hahnemann Medical Dispensary of Philadelphia opened in 1867. The Homeopathic Dispensary of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, opened in 1866. The Home for Little Wanderers, Philadelphia, opened in 1866. The Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa., opened in 1865. The Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., opened in 1859. The Homeopathic Free Dispensary of Leavenworth, Kansas, opened in 1866.

The six Homeopathic Medical Colleges were The New England Homeopathic Medical College, incorporated in 1867; The New York Homeopathic Medical College, opened in 1860; The Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, incorporated in 1848; The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, incorporated in 1867; The Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, opened in 1850; The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, opened in 1859.

At that time there were but five Homeopathic journals published in the United States, viz:—

The *New England Medical Gazette*, the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, the *American Homeopathic Observer*.

At the session of the Institute held at Milwaukee in 1880 the bureau reported that there were one national, two interstate, and ninety-two local Homeopathic Medical Societies, seven Homeopathic Medical Clubs, and three miscellaneous Homeopathic Societies in the United States. At that time there were thirty-eight Homeopathic Hospitals in the United States, with a capacity of 1,682 beds; during the previous year there had been treated at these hospitals 14,959 patients, of which number 8,595 had been cured, 2,910 had been relieved, 855 had not been relieved, and 367 had died. The value of hospital property at that time was estimated at $1,548,175.

The bureau also reported that there were in the United States twenty-nine Homeopathic Dispensaries which had treated during the last year 117,564 patients, and had given out 272,772 prescriptions. Reports were also made from eleven Homeopathic Medical Colleges, and also from two special schools, showing that there had been 1,218 students during the previous year, with 405 graduates; at that time there were 5,104 alumni of these colleges. There were engaged in teaching in these colleges 114 professors and 62 lecturers. The bureau also reported that there were 16 Homeopathic Medical Journals published in the United States at that time.

At the session of the Institute held at Waukesha, Wisconsin in 1890 the bureau reported that there were three national, two sectional and eighty-nine local Homeopathic medical societies, with twenty-two Homeopathic medical clubs and one miscellaneous Homeopathic society in the United States. The hospitals numbered sixty-eight, thirty-four of them being general, and thirty-four being special; their capacity was 6,520 beds; there had been treated at these hospitals during the past year 33,643 patients; of these 24,389 had been cured, 3,585 had been relieved, 972 had not been relieved 1,118 had died. There were forty-six Homeopathic dispensaries at which 111,228 patients had been treated and 346,394 prescriptions had been made. At this time there were twenty-six Homeopathic medical journals published in the United States, furnishing 11,700 pages of medical reading matter. The bureau reported that there were that year thirteen Homeopathic medical colleges in the United States, in which there had been during the previous year 1,190 students and 395 graduates; that the number of the alumni amounted to 8,320. There were in these colleges 175 professors and 75 lecturers.

This year your committee would report that there are in the United States five national, one sectional, thirty-three State, and seventy-eight local Homeopathic medical societies; there are also twenty-seven Homeopathic medical clubs, and two miscellaneous Homeopathic societies. Of these we have received reports from all of the national and sectional societies, 29 of the State, and 70 local societies, and from 26 clubs. There are at the present time 49 general, and 57 special Homeopathic hospitals in the United States; of these we have received reports from 42 general and 52 special; these have a capacity of 7,921 beds; there have been treated at these hospitals during the past year 47,334 patients; of these 35,981 have been cured, 4,807 have been relieved, 1,419 have not been relieved and 1,752 have died; the death rate during the past year has been 3.7 per cent; there are remaining in the hospitals 3,375 patients. There are at the present time 57 Homeopathic dissaries in this country; of this number we have received reports from 48, showing that they have treated 185,267 patients and have made 459,925 prescriptions during the year just closed. There have also been 47,054 outside visits made.

We have received reports from —— Homeopathic Medical Colleges, at which there have been during the last year —— students and graduates. The number of the alumni in these colleges amounts to ——. There are engaged in teaching in these colleges, —— professors and —— lecturers. There are at the present time 30 Homeopathic medical journals published in the United States.

Many of the reports which have been received show an awakened interest in the cause of Homeopathy and it is very certain that it is not standing still but is advancing surely and steadily.

The Homeopathic Hospital of the State University of Iowa reports: "An appropriation of $15,000 has been made for an enlargement to our hospital and it is now being done."

Toledo (Ohio) Hospital reports: "We moved into our new hospital, costing over $50,000, last June, and our name was changed to Toledo Hospital. We have also a training school for nurses, with seventeen pupils."

The Flower Hospital of New York reports: "This hospital has a complete ambulance service."

The Temporary Home of the New England Moral

Reform Society reports: "Within the last year we have secured a new building with enlarged opportunities for good work."

Dr. Henry C. Jefferds, in charge of the Children's Home in Portland, Oregon, reports: "We have just passed through a severe epidemic of measles, having had upward of forty cases, with a few cases of diphtheria, whooping cough, an amputation of a finger, and a dislocated elbow. Besides these, a few cases of capillary bronchitis and pneumonia. Since I took charge of the Home four years ago, there has been but one death and that was the result of an accident, the child dying before I saw it. During that time we have had between eighty and one hundred children in the Home and as the number is constantly changing, the number treated is very l rge. Four years of practice in such an institution with such a number of children, with but one death, and that the result of an accident, is a record of which Homeopathy may well be proud."

The Ward's Island Hospital has been removed to Blackwell's Island, where it has enlarged accommodations and is very much better prepared to perform good work. Its name has been changed to that of the Metropolitan Hospital.

The Collins' Farm State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane has recently been established in the State of New York, being the second one established in that state. It will have accommodations for 1,000 patients.

We have been unable thus far to obtain any reports from the following societies and institutions, but we hope to get them in time to have them printed in the volume of the transactions:

Florida Homeopathic Medical Society; Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Kansas; Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New Hampshire; Alumni Association of the University of Michigan; Columbia and Green Counties (N.Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society; Erie County (N.Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society; Homeopathic Medical Society of Western New York; Seneca County (N.Y.) Homeopathic Medical Society; Medical Society of Tompkins County, N.Y.; Philadelphia Medical Club; Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Chicago; Hahnemann Hospital, Sioux City, Ia.; Homeopathic Hospital, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Hargeus Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.; Benedict Home, Des Moines, Ia.; Home for the Aged Poor, conducted by Little Sisters of the Poor, Pittsburg, Pa.; Protestant Home for Incurables, Pittsburg, Pa.; Samaritan Mission and Free Dispensary, Kansas City, Mo.; Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary, New York; Wilson Memorial Mission, New York; Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.,
Chairman of Committee of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

A resolution was presented by Dr. J. B. G. Custis requiring the board of censors to inquire into the standing of applicants for membership in their own respective localities. Under the rule it was referred to the committee on resolutions. Dr. Custis at the same time gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the by-laws covering this subject.

The report of the board of censors was then presented by its acting chairman, Dr. C. B. Kinyon. It included the names of fifty-seven applicants for membership. Under the rule action thereon was deferred until the names should have been posted for at least six hours.

A cablegram from Dr. Bojanus, having been received by the secretary, was read by Dr. T. F. Allen, as follows:

"Samara, Russia, June 14, 1894.
To the American Institute of Homeopathy:

Vivat, Crescat, Floreat.

BOJANUS."

This was translated by Dr. Allen liberally as follows:

"Long may she live, great may she grow, fruitful may she bloom."

On motion of Dr. C. E. Fisher the secretary was instructed to forward by mail a response to the cablegram of Dr. Carl Bojanus, and to express to this Homeopathic patriarch the heartiest fraternal greetings of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Fisher also moved that the invitation of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, extending to the American Institute of Homeopathy a complimentary ride over the tramways of the city be accepted and that the secretary be instructed to express to the Chamber the thanks of the Institute for the courtesy extended; said excursion to be taken at a time not to interfere with the business of the convention. Motion was adopted.

The Institute was then adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening, the hour fixed for the jubilee celebration.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Jubilee Celebration in the First Baptist Church, on Thursday night, was in every essential particular a perfect success. The large auditorium, one of the most commodious in Denver, was filled to overflowing with the members and guests of the convention and the elite of the city of Denver.

On the platform sat President McClelland, Vice-presidents Fisher and Chapman, and Ex-presidents Helmuth, Ludlam, Allen, Talbot and Wilson, and Drs. Dudley, Storke and Burroughs.

Dr. Storke, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, introduced Governor Waite, who gave a most cordial welcome in behalf of the people of Colorado to the American Institute of Homeopathy, speaking in a most pleasant vein and winning the cordial applause of the entire assembly. His remarks are given, in good part, as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Institute of Homeopathy: It is my pleasant duty as governor of the state to welcome you to Colorado. There is a peculiar propriety that the governor of such a state as this should extend to you cordial greetings, because Colorado is one grand sanitarium and offers life to invalids, to whom health is restored by nature. The bulk of our people are free from inherited prejudices against the different medical schools. But we can well appreciate the system of medicine which does not make the human system a storehouse for bad-smelling drugs and takes the least of its own medicine. We can also appreciate the medical association which was the first to accord to women all the advantages of men in giving diplomas. You give to women her rights as to education and the practice of medicine. We give her the rights of citizenship and have no taxation without representation. Go thou, learned doctors, to your homes and do likewise (Applause). Colorado offers pure air and magnificent scenery. We have rock-walled, dark cañons and lofty, snow-capped mountains. Our springs offer medicine for many complaints and are as varied as the odors from ambrosial nectar to all the combined smells of famous cologne.

Our railroads will carry you from the deepest cañons to the top of Pike's peak—nearer heaven, perhaps, than some of you will ever reach by any other means. Colorado is all before you. You may choose your place to rest, with Providence as your guide."

On behalf of the City of Denver Mayor Van Horn extended to the Institute a hospitable welcome and to these official addresses President McClelland responded as follows:

"Your Excellency Governor Waite and Your Honor Mayor Van Horn—The cordial words of welcome with which you have addressed us and the warm greetings of the brethren in Colorado have already served to make us feel at home in your beautiful and hospitable city. I very much fear that you will make it so agreeable for us that we shall be in the position of Ulysses and his band journeying in the land of the lotus, who were induced to partake of that delicious fruit so generously forced upon them by the inhabitants. The effect upon them was marvelous, for they soon forgot their homes and kindred and were much disposed to tarry always.

"I beg that you will think twice before making this addition to your population, as I am not sure that it would be safe for you to add so many doctors to this generous and confiding people. We of the far East have already been amazed by the glimpses we have caught of your great city, and this great Middle West valley, around which in everlasting watch and ward rise in matchless majesty these hoary-headed sentinels, 'rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun.' How many of us, particularly of the East have journeyed into far distant lands to see the wonders of mountains and valleys, yet here in our own country nature has been even more lavish in her creations of majestic mountains, beautiful valleys and wide-spread prairies, and this all our own. We have crossed inland seas and mighty rivers, and great prairies, and range upon range of mountains, and yet we have but half encompassed our great and glorious country. We already feel repaid for our long journey and trust our coming among you will be as harbingers of good. We bring the representatives of a new era in the science of medicine and introduce to you a national organization which lays claim to seniority in this country. In the name of this great organization, the American Institute of Homeopathy, whose jubilee we are about to celebrate, I thank most heartily the representatives of this great state and this beautiful city for the warm welcome you have given us.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESSES.

In the absence of Dr. J. P. Dake of Nashville, his paper titled "The Early History of the Institute—Its First Twenty-five Years," was read by Dr. T. F. Allen of New York. This was followed by "The Second Twenty-five Years of the Institute" by Dr. I. T. Talbot of Boston. The next in turn was "The Future of Homeopathy" by Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago. Dr. Amelia J. Burroughs, of Omaha, then read her admirable paper on "Women in the Institute and Medical Profession," the exercises of the evening being closed by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth with his elaborate poem "The First Half Century of the American Institute of Homeopathy." These jubilee addresses will all be found in the current number of this journal and tell their own story of instruction, interest and entertainment.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute was called to order promptly at nine o'clock, with President McClelland in the chair.

The committee on president's address reported favoring the various recommendations of Dr. McClelland and they were agreed to as follows: The title of provisional secretary was changed to recording secretary. The recommendation that the salary of the general secretary be increased to $1,000 per annum, the increase to begin with the present year, was adopted. It was also voted that the office of registrar be created, and after considerable discussion, engaged in by Drs. Talbot, Fisher, James, Wilson and MacLachlan, it was determined that this officer shall be elected annually.

An invitation was received from the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs inviting the Institute to visit that city before leaving the State, and upon motion the invitation was accepted and referred to the committee of arrangements.

Dr. T. C. Duncan reported for the committee on foreign correspondence as follows:

"At the international congress of '93 held at Chicago, we were favored by the presence of visitors from many lands and from them in person we were fully informed of the recent doings of Homeopathy abroad. Therefore, your committee felt it incumbent upon them at this anniversary meeting, which is less inclusive in scope, to present a brief report.

"The country in which Homeopathy is making most effective progress in Europe is Belgium, but no report has come to us of recent years.

"Dr. S. Vanden Berghe and L. Schepens, both of Ghent, have kindly furnished your committee most interesting information. Homeopathy in Belgium has slowly but steadily gained a stronger foothold until at present the Homeopathic physicians number over 70, of whom 12 are at Brussels, five in Ghent, three in Antwerp and others settled individually in Leeges, Bruges, Charles Le Roi and in smaller towns and country hamlets. Inasmuch as Belgium has a population of 6,000,000 it will be seen that the number of Homeopathic physicians is wholly inadequate to meet the popular demand. But in this, as in other continental countries, the government control of universities and hospitals militates to the disadvantage of progress in liberal thought in medicine as in other professions.

"There are two Homeopathic medical journals, one the "Revue Homeopathique Belge," published in Brussels, under the able management of Dr. Martini, and the "Journal Belge d' Homeopathie," which is edited and published by a committee elected annually, of which during the present year, Dr. Mersch is secretary.

"Some two years ago American physicians noted with interest the progress of the struggle in Antwerp for the establishment of a dispensary under Homeopathic control in that city by the municipal authorities.

"This dispensary is now doing good work; it is open to the public on three afternoons in each week; is under the management of a physician who gives a large proportion of his time to visiting patients at their homes as well.

"In Brussels two private dispensaries are in active operation. There are two societies, one in Ghent and the other in Brussels.

"The death of Dr. Jacob Kofka, who died in April, 1893, was referred to as a great loss to the profession in Carlsbad."

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER WORK.

A supplementary report to this was read by Dr. Duncan.

"The scattered physicians who are champions of the cause in the various states and countries of this hemisphere, should be written to and encouraged to become active members of this Institute," he said. "They would without doubt contribute valuable papers to some of our scientific sections. Especially could they aid in the study of the epidemic diseases and of the germs epidemicus, in our atmospheric condition affecting disease expression and recognized by the scientific founder of our school.

"The progress of cholera to the west has been an interesting study and reports from corresponding members would interest, not only ourselves, but also the great body of practicing physicians of our school who should know just the remedies needed.

"Some of our corresponding members have contributed valuable reports on indigenous remedies. We often feel that we have not remedies for all of the various phases that diseases assume, and are therefore glad to welcome any addition. The chairmen of the bureaus of materia medica, clinical medicine and sanitary science should not forget our corresponding members in the make-up of the committees.

"Recently there has been established in Calcutta a school of Homeopathy, which will doubtless exert a strong influence for the cause in India.

"Foreign physicians turn to America and to this great body for moral support and I am persuaded that the cause could be greatly advanced all over the world if it became more and more instructive."

A supplemental report of the board of censors showed the addition of fifty-five new members as having been deemed worthy of election, and they were unanimously admitted to membership. Fourteen new applications for membership were read.

Dr. J. B. G. Custis of Washington proposed an amendment to Article Five of the by-laws, requiring applicants for membership to be members of local or state organizations, where such exist, before they can become members of the American Institute. This provoked a warm discussion, and further consideration was finally postponed until 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The committee on president's address, besides reporting favorably upon other changes already recorded, approved the recommendation that sanitary science shall be taught in all the Homeopathic colleges.

A telegram of fraternal greeting was received from Dr. Alex. Villers of Dresden, Saxony, and read to the convention. It was received with applause and the secretary was instructed to duly acknowledge its receipt.

Upon completing the general business of Friday the Materia Medica section was announced to conduct its work in the general auditorium under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Kraft and the section of Clinical Medicine and Pathology was opened at 3 o'clock in parlor C, Dr. H. W. Westover, St. Joseph, Mo., secretary of the section, taking charge in the absence of Dr. J. M. Schley, of New York, its chairman.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.—MORNING SESSION.

The third day's session opened with the report of the board of censors, giving the names of forty-three candidates for membership upon whom the board had passed favorably, and they were duly recorded. A supplemental report was made later proposing seven additional names.

Dr. A. C. Coperthwaite read the report of the committee on life insurance examiners. He said that the total claims paid by three principal companies during the period covered by the report aggregated $2,776,650, of which $2,063,250 was for deaths where the insured had been treated by the Allopathic school and $713,400 Homeopathic. The percentages were 77 and 23 respectively. In all companies the Homeopathic school furnished an excess both in applications and in size of policy. Homeopathic physicians who had been appointed insurance examiners were generally in the smaller towns, the larger cities seldom having a Homepathic examiner. The subject will be made one of especial inquiry during the coming year.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The report on medical legislation covered the work done in various states and outlined some new methods thought desirable in the practice of the examining boards, and also in the schools and colleges. A report of the examining board of the state of New York was read. It contained the rules and various blanks necessary for the use of applicants who desired to practice in that state. Considerable discussion ensued on the statement that the medical examiners should examine the professors and faculties of colleges, as well as the students.

Dr. Wilson attacked the practices of the medical examiners who sit in a central place a few hours each year and ask a few questions of people who sit for a number of hours every day for three or four years.

Dr. Fisher claimed that it was against the constitution of the United States to compel a physician to undergo an examination every time he entered a new state. The man with ripe experience was compelled to undergo the same examination as the young man just from college, who had no practical experience. The state board of Illinois was the best in the country, he thought. It examined not only a few students, but went to the colleges and inspected every branch, and if any part was lacking, compelled changes to be made at once.

Dr. Dudley said his objection to state boards was that they did not accomplish what they professed to. Their examinations were less comprehensive and less fair than those of the college. The circumstances, surroundings and facilities forbade it. There was no comparison between the examinations. He had been examining students for eighteen years, and with all his efforts to give a student a fair and thorough examination he did not always succeed. He had never seen a set of questions by a state board, he said, that had come up to his idea of fairness. The New Jersey board was particularly faulty in this respect. Some of their questions related to somebody's conception of Darwinism. The speaker held that nobody was competent to be a state examiner unless he had been a teacher. Political influence was felt entirely too much.

Dr. Roby of Kansas detailed the experience of the physicians of his state with the examining boards. Three separate boards were appointed. The statement was made that at least one commission was issued to a colored bootblack and one was sold by a board for $5 without any examination whatever. The supreme court was at last compelled to wipe out the infamy.

Dr. Wilson offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the Institute that if the states must have boards of medical examiners, the members should be compelled to undergo an examination before a competent medical college. This was received with applause, but it was not acted upon.

Dr. Burnham reported for the transportation committee, giving the rates secured for delegates for the side trips through the mountains.

Dr. C. G. Higbee presented the report of the education committee, in the absence of the chairman. One of the papers was entitled "The Recent Action of the British Homeopathic Congress and What it Suggests." It was referred to the publication committee without reading. The second paper, entitled "Can a Student Obtain an A. B. and M. D. Title in Seven Years?" was by Dr. Henry E. Spaulding of Boston. The writer held that a student could enter college at 18, and with electives and unusually diligent study complete the necessary courses in seven or eight years. Dr. Higbee also read his own paper on "Medical Education in State Schools."

Dr. Duncan, in discussing the paper of Dr. Spalding, held that it was of vital importance that medical men should have a voice in the direction of pupils intending to study medicine and that they should begin in the high schools.

Dr. Cogswell said he was opposed to having students listen to lectures in both schools, and he considered Dr. Higbee's medical ethics, and his paper, in particular, a failure. If a man was strictly honest he could not practice both schools of medicine. Further discussion on the papers was postponed until Monday or Tuesday.

An invitation was read from the mining exchange asking the members to visit the exchange during one of the calls. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Promptly at the noon hour Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite moved that as the hour of special order, the election of officers, had arrived, an informal ballot be taken for the office of president. This motion was numerously seconded and carried and the president appointed Drs. D. A. Strickler, W. J. Martin, T. L. McDonald, C. E. Walton and W. W. Van Baun tellers.

The informal ballot resulted as follows: Dr. C. E. Fisher, 98; Dr. T. G. Comstock, 55; Dr. C. G. Higbee, 43; Dr. J. S. Mitchell, 6; Dr. T. C. Duncan, 6; Dr. A. R. Thomas, 3; Dr. Pemberton Dudley, 3; Dr. S. B. Parsons, 3; Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, 1; Dr. Higbee withdrew in favor of Dr. Comstock and Dr. Parsons, Duncan and Mitchell withdrew their names from before the convention.

A formal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Dr. C. E. Fisher, 111; Dr. T. G. Comstock, 107; Dr. T. C. Duncan, 2; Dr. H. C. Allen, 1. Upon the announcement of the ballot President McClelland declared Dr. C. E. Fisher, of Chicago, elected president for the ensuing year.

For the vice-presidency the informal ballot showed that votes were cast for fifty-four members, Dr. J. B. G. Custis, of Washington, leading with 92 votes and Dr. E. F. Storke, of Denver, following with 49.

The formal ballot being taken, Drs. Custis and Storke were declared elected, Dr. Custis as first vice-president and Dr. Storke as second vice-president for the ensuing year.

For the office of general secretary there were two candidates—Drs. E. H. Porter, of New York, and T. M. Strong, of Boston, Dr. Pemberton Dudley declining to become a candidate for re-election Dr. E. H. Porter was elected secretary upon the first ballot.

For the office of recording secretary Dr. Frank Kraft, of Cleveland, was elected unanimously.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg, of New York, was elected treasurer without opposition, this being his twenty-fifth consecutive term.

Dr. T. Franklin Smith, of New York, was unanimously elected assistant secretary and Clitus S. Hoag, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn., was the unanimous choice of the Institute for the new office of registrar.

The board of censors was elected as follows: For the term of five years, Dr. R. B. Rush, Salem, Ohio; for four years, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Chicago; for three years, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago; for two years, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, Chicago, and for one year, Dr. C. B. Kinyon, Rock Island, Ill.

For the place of next meeting several candidates were named, Boston, Newport, Narragansett Pier, Cleveland and Saratoga being mentioned. Without coming to a vote it was moved and carried that a committee consisting of Drs. A. R. Wright, J. B. G. Custis and E. H. Porter be appointed to report upon and recommend a place of meeting, at the session of Monday morning.

The afternoon of Saturday was given to the consideration of the sections of surgery and pedology. A tramway ride over the city provided by the Denver chamber of commerce was taken by perhaps four hundred members and visitors; and in the evening at the parlors of the Brown Palace hotel a public reception tendered by the members of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Colorado, and the Denver Homeopathic Club was enjoyed by several thousand members, visitors and citizens.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17.—MEMORIAL SERVICE

The Institute's memorial service was held at the Central Presbyterian church at 8 P. M. Rev. J. N. Freeman, the pastor, opened the service by reading from the scriptures and by prayer. The organist, Dr. Gower, played an organ voluntary and the choir sang "What are These that are Arrayed?" President McClelland presided over the service and introduced Dr. H. M. Smith, of New York, the necrologist, who read his report for the year. Twenty-three members of the Institute had passed away during 1893, including three ex-presidents, Drs. Henry D. Paine of New Jersey, David Thayer of Boston, and Wm. H. Holcombe of New Orleans.

Drs. H. M. Smith and E. M. Kellogg, of New York, delivered eulogies on the life of Henry D. Paine, Dr. H. M. Chase of Cambridge spoke of the life work of Dr. Thayer, and Dr. C. E. Fisher of Chicago, delivered a short eulogy on Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe, Dr. H. C. Houghton spoke of the late Dr. Alonzo S. Ball, and Dr. H. R. Paine, of Albany, briefly reviewed the life and works of Dr. David Springsteed, of South Woodstock, Conn. Dr. T. P. Wilson read an original poem to the memory of all our dead, titled "The Holy Ground," and President McClelland closed the exercises of the evening with the following appropriate remarks:

"We count it a fitting thing," he said, "to memorialize our departed ones in this beautiful temple, dedicated to the living God. To gather up memoirs of those who have joined the great past on the other side the mind must travel around the globe. The report you have heard from the necrologist indicates that our roll of dead is made up of names from the distant Orient as well as names more familiar from our own beloved land. Some of them have borne the heat and burden of the day, while others had but taken up the ministry of healing.

"The gentle poet Gray has painted in beautiful colors the picture delineating this kindly trait of

human nature which cherishes the memory of the dead. But even the living have that dread of sinking into oblivion, and few of us are free from a feeling deep down in our hearts that even after all is over we shall not be forgotton.

AN INTERESTING PILGRIMAGE.

"It is in response to this sentiment that we gather this evening to do honor to our dead. From the highest civilization to the lowest barbarism, from most ancient Orient to most modern Occident, evidence appears on every hand of loving effort to keep green the memory of beloved and honored dead. I had recently a most interesting experience consisting of a pilgrimage to the houses of the four surviving members of the first meeting of the American Institute. It was most impressive to converse with these venerable disciples of Hahnemann and to receive, as we might truthfully say, their dying declaration of their undying faith in the principles which they had for half a century consistently practiced.

"One cannot but think of the ancient gladiators who, before entering into combat, approached the emperor and made the declaration, 'We, O Emperor, about to die, salute you.' These venerable men, about to meet the last great enemy, with trembling yet fearless account, exclaimed, 'We, O Hahnemann, about to die, salute you.'"

MONDAY, JUNE 18—MORNING SESSION.

The business of Monday morning opened with a report from the committee of resolutions. Dr. J. S. Mitchell, acting chairman, who recommended that in lieu of the adoption of the resolution introduced by Dr. Custis, on Friday, the Institute should provide that all applications for membership should be signed by three members of the Institute, at least one of whom shall reside near the location in which the applicant lives. This substitute for Custis' proposed amendment to the by-laws did not prove to be satisfactory. It was extensively discussed and was finally sent back to the committee with instructions that it report more in harmony with the original motion of Dr. Custis. Dr. C. G. Higbee, St. Paul, introduced a resolution with the motion that it be referred to the senate of seniors, it being an ethical question, which provided for the defining by the Institute of the position that should be occupied by members of the American Institute of Homeopathy in relation to the various sanitariums of the country. Under the rule this resolution went to the senate of seniors without debate.

After various reports by the local committee of arrangements, the transportation committee and other unimportant work, the Institute proceeded with its section work, and adjourned to meet at 8 p. m., the hour for the report of the monument committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at 8 o'clock with Vice President Fisher in the chair. The monument committee, composed of Drs. J. H. McClelland, I. T. Talbot, J. P. Dake, J. S. Mitchell, Tullio S. Verdi, J. B. G. Custis and H. M. Smith, reported through its chairman, Dr. McClelland, and its secretary, Dr. Smith. The sum of $7,000 was reported to have been subscribed up to date toward the erection of a monument to the memory of Hahnemann on public grounds in Washington. Brief addresses bearing upon the subject were made by Drs. Custis, Mitchell, Storke, Allen and Pratt; an original poem was recited by Dr. H. W. Roby, a number of interesting selections from James Whitcomb Riley were recited by Mr. Joseph Newman, of Denver, and some interesting vocal selections were given by Mrs. Robinson, of Denver. Dr. J. H. McClelland also contributed briefly in praise of the founder of Homeopathy. Dr. Fisher then began the solicitation of subscriptions for the monument, and within half an hour the sum of $4,200 had been subscribed, the amount thus being increased to between $11,000 and $12,000. The exercises of the evening were closed with an impromptu poem by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.—MORNING SESSION.

President McClelland called the Institute to order promptly at 9 o'clock. Dr. A. R. Wright, chairman of committee on place of meeting, reported that his committee was unanimously of the opinion that the next meeting should be held at Newport, R. I., and upon motion the city of Newport was chosen as the meeting place for 1895, the session to be held during the week commencing June 23.

The committee on resolutions reported that while it was unanimously opposed to the change in the by-laws, suggested by Dr. Custis at the meeting on Friday, it had nothing left it under the instructions of the Institute on Tuesday morning but to make its report recommending that the suggested by-law be adopted. Considerable discussion followed and the motion was finally lost by a vote of 78 to 40.

Dr. C. E. Fisher introduced an amendment to the by-laws, imposing upon the chairman and secretary of the various sections, the duty of reporting back to the Institute a record of all their proceedings and papers, said proceedings and papers to be taken in charge by the secretary and to remain in his keeping until they shall have appeared in the transactions. The proposed by-law was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion, President McClelland appointed as committee of arrangements for the next annual meeting all members of the Institute residing in the state of Rhode Island.

Dr. T. F. Allen, chairman of committee of drug-provings, reported progress, and the committee was continued.

President McClelland announced that the solicitation of contributions to the monument fund would be continued, and the ball was started rolling by Dr. C. E. Walton of Cincinnati, who subscribed $100 for Pulte Medical College. Dr. Fisher moved that the American Institute of Homeopathy subscribe the sum of $2,500 and upon receipt of the information from President McClelland, Secretary Dudley and Assistant Treasurer Smith that the treasury would easily tolerate this raid upon its funds, the motion was carried unanimously, amid prolonged applause. Other subscriptions followed in quick succession and when the morning session closed the sum of $9,000 had been pledged, making the sum total for the Denver session $13,000, which, added to the $7,000 previously subscribed, swelled the total amount now pledged to $20,000.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 20—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute convened promptly at 9 o'clock with President McClelland in the chair. After report by the board of censors showing that one hundred and thirty-four members had been elected during the session about to close and the transaction of other

unimportant business a report was received from the inter-collegiate committee.

In its report the committee favored the establishment of the four years' course in all Homeopathic colleges in the United States, after 1896. At present but eight of the twenty Homeopathic colleges of this country are giving four years of instruction, the remainder being three year colleges. The report of the inter-collegiate committee was discussed by a number of members for and against the proposed amendment which was finally adopted by a practically unanimous vote.

The Senate of Seniors, through their secretary, Dr. H. M. Smith of New York, made a report submitting a rule of ethics to be observed by physicians connected with public and private sanitariums and covering the question of individual and sanitarium advertising in newspapers, magazines and otherwise. Discriminate advertising by individuals was severely criticised, and boastful and laudatory advertising on the part of members of the Institute in connection with sanitariums, was severely condemned and proclaimed against for the future. [It is to be regretted that it is not possible to give this rule entire in this number of the CENTURY, but it was not to be obtained from the secretary before our reporter left Denver.]

Dr. T. H. Hudson, representing the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, submitted a resolution asking the support and sanction of the American Institute toward the plan offered by himself and others proposing to publish in the Kansas City daily paper each Sunday a series of articles on the subject of Homeopathy and its methods with a view to educating the public. The proposition failed to meet with favor at the hands of the Institute, and the motion to adopt it was lost by a large majority. The motion by Dr. T. P. Wilson that Dr. Hudson's scheme be considered by a special committee of three was also lost. A motion was then made by Dr. MacLachlan that the matter be referred to the committee on medical literature, this motion was also defeated and the subject was dropped.

Dr. David A. Strickler, of St. Paul, presented an admirable paper on "Comparative Vital Statistics" which was comprehensive and exhaustive. Comparative reports were given from Baltimore, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Rochester, St. Paul, Kansas City, Providence, Denver, Indianapolis, Allegheny, Syracuse, Nashville and Seattle. All of these reports give better results under Homeopathic than Allopathic treatment, and the paper was full of encouragement and support of Homeopathy's claims to superiority.

The Inter-Collegiate Committee reported a special resolution covering the University of Michigan matter, in which it placed itself on record as opposing the amalgamation of any Homeopathic college now in existence with the colleges of the old school. Its report referred directly to the trouble at Ann Arbor and was adopted unanimously. This report was followed by a preamble and series of resolutions referring even more pointedly to the Ann Arbor trouble, presented by Dr. O. S. Runnels of Indianapolis, said resolutions being signed by Drs. Runnels, Lee, Royal, Porter, Walton, Roberts and Arndt, who had been carefully investigating the Ann Arbor matter and listening to the complaints of the Michigan profession and the defense of Dr. Obetz as given by himself and Prof. Hunt for a number of sessions.

The preamble presented a careful review of the entire situation and the resolutions proclaimed emphatically against the proposed amalgamation, deploring the present unfortunate situation at Ann Arbor and urging immediate action toward the restoration of the Homeopathic college in the Michigan University to its former satisfactory position. These resolutions were adopted almost unanimously amid prolonged applause. Dr. Obetz immediately entered a protest against their adoption and was given a hearing in his own behalf. He was followed by Dr. E. H. Porter of New York, who gave a careful review of the situation as ascertained by the investigation himself and colleagues had been conducting and closed by introducing a resolution which directly attributed the present unfortunate condition of the school to the unwise efforts of Dean Obetz to amalgamate the Homeopathic with the Allopathic college against the wishes of the Michigan profession, and demanded that he resign from all connection with the Institute and that failing to do so the Board of Regents be requested to remove him from said position and reorganize said college in accordance with the wishes of the Homeopathic profession of Michigan and the United States. This resolution was unanimously adopted amid prolonged applause; and it was followed by a motion by Dr. C. E. Walton that a properly transcribed report of these proceedings together with all resolutions bearing upon the subject be forwarded by the general secretary officially to the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. This motion was also unanimously adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

President McClelland announced the following appointments for the ensuing year:

Necrologist—H. M. Smith, M. D., New York.

Chairmen of Sections—

Clinical Medicine—H. W. Westover, M. D., St. Joseph.

Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology—H. C. Houghton, M. D., New York.

Neurology—N. B. Delamater, M. D., Chicago.

Obstetrics—T. G. Comstock, M. D., St. Louis.

Gynecology—Alonzo Boothby, M. D., Boston.

Pedology—Charles A. Gale, M. D., Rutland, Vt.

Materia Medica—W. A. Dewey, M. D., New York.

Surgery—D. H. Willard, M. D., Allegheny, Pa.

Sanitary Science—Tullio A. Verdi, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Resolutions and Business—J. S. Mitchell, M. D., Chicago; L. A. Phillips, M. D., Boston; Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., Chicago; O. S. Runnels, M. D., Indianapolis; Theodore Y. Kinne, M. D., Patterson, N. J.

Transportation—A. K. Crawford, M. D., J. M. Walker, M. D., John E. James, M. D., G. W. Roberts, M. D., George B. Peck. M. D.,

Life Insurance Examiners—A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., Chicago; E. B. Hooker, M. D., Hartford; J. C. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia; J. Wylie Anderson, M. D., Denver; T. M. Stewart, M. D., Cincinnati.

Memorial Service—B. W. James, M. D., Philadelphia; H. M. Smith, M. D., New York; J. C. Burgher, M. D., Pittsburg; N. G. Burnham, M. D., Denver; M. A. Canfield, M. D., Cleveland.

Medical Literature—W. W. Van Baun, M. D., Philadelphia; S. F. Shannon, M. D., Denver; D. A. MacLachlan, M. D., Ann Arbor; W. H. Burt, M. D., Chicago; J. V. H. Baker, M. D., Brooklyn.

Medical Legislation—F. H. Orme, M. D., Atlanta, for five years.

Drug Provings—T. F. Allen, M. D., New York, for seven years.

Medical Education—W. T. Talbot, M. D., Boston; J. B. Kinley, M. D., Denver; H. E. Spaulding, M. D., Boston; Lottie A. Cort, M. D., Brooklyn; Sheldon Leavitt, M. D., Chicago.

Foreign Correspondence—A. R. Wright, M. D., Buffalo; O. D. Baldwin, M. D., Portland, Ore.; H. L. Chase, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.; C. G. Higbee, M. D., St. Paul; L. C. Grosvenor, M. D., Chicago.

Organization, Registration and Statistics—Thomas Franklin Smith, M. D., New York City; W. T. Talbot, M. D., Boston; C. S. Hoag, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. C. Aldrich, M. D., Minneapolis; D. A. Strickler, M. D., St. Paul; J.C. Daily, M. D., Fort Smith, Ark.

Dr. C. E. Fisher introduced a series of resolutions expressing the thanks of the Institute to the local committee of arrangements; to the wives and daughters of the local profession; to the daily press of Denver; to the united and associated press representatives; to the governor of Colorado; to the mayor of Denver and Denver chamber of commerce; to the Grant and Omaha smelters and the officials of the United States mint; and to the pastors and board of trustees of the First Baptist and Central Presbyterian churches of Denver for courtesies extended during the session, all of which resolutions were adopted unanimously and with vigorous applause.

EVENING SESSION.

It having been decided to adjourn on the evening of Wednesday, the last session of the convention was called to order at 8 P. M. by President McClelland.

Dr. Fisher introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a message of fraternal greeting from the American Institute of Homeopathy in convention assembled to the Colorado State Medical Society, now in session in this city.

This resolution was opposed by Secretary Dudley, President McClelland, Dr. Talbot and others, and was supported by Drs. Higbee, Custis, Wilson and Fisher. The discussion became quite vigorous and it was finally decided to table the resolution.

Dr. E. H. King, of Denver, vice-chairman of the local committee of arrangements, then addressed the Institute, thanking it for the high honor it had conferred upon their chairman, Dr. Storke, in electing him to a vice-presidency, and expressing the hearty appreciation of the Denver profession for the enjoyment and benefits accruing to its members from the holding of the Institute meeting in their city.

On behalf of the local committee of arrangements and the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. Storke addressed President McClelland, and presented him with the gavel used in presiding over the Institute sessions, as a souvenir of the occasion.

Dr. McClelland accepted the compliment and expressed the hope that at the meeting of next year every member who had been present at Denver would meet again in session at Newport. He then declared the session of the fiftieth meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at an end, and adjournment was had by giving three rousing cheers and a tiger for Denver and her hospitable people.

Dr. F. C. Freeman, formerly of Wapokanetka, Ohio, has just bought the practice of Dr. H. H. Coburn, of Oregon, Illinois. We wish the doctor every success in his new field.

THE MEISSEN AT DENVER.

The first meeting of the Meissen in Denver was held on Saturday morning, June 16th, when more than fifty ladies assembled in the parlors of the Brown Palace Hotel. The object of this meeting was the discussion of the purposes for which the Meissen was organized. The president, Mrs. I. T. Talbot, stated many of the possibilities of such a society, and her remarks called out enthusiastic discussion.

The decision reached was to broaden the purposes of the society beyond sociability and hospitality, and to include the consideration of social and literary topics.

On Monday, at two o'clock, in the parlors of the church where the Institute held its sessions, a special meeting was called to hear a paper read on "What the Meissen May Mean to Its Members," by Mrs. William L. Jackson of Boston. It suggested ways in which a wife might interest herself in her husband's professional work.

The ideal doctor's wife will know from her study of the acknowledged authorities of the day, the hygiene of the nursery, the chemistry of cooking and the science of home-making.

The annual business meeting was held in the parlors of the Brown Palace Hotel at nine o'clock Tuesday morning. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. I. T. Talbot, Boston, Mass.

Vice-presidents.—Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, New York City; Mrs. T. Y. Kinne, Paterson, New Jersey; Mrs. Chester G. Higbee, St. Paul, Minnesota;

Secretary.—Miss Emily F. Paine, Albany N. Y.

Treasurer.—Mrs. C. S. Hoag, Bridgeport, Conn.

Honorary President.—Mrs. C. E. Fisher, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. Henry C. Houghton, New York; Mrs. James Walker, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Sheldon Leavitt, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Boothby, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Frank Kraft, Cleveland, Ohio.

A resolution was adopted thanking most cordially the ladies of Denver for the many thoughtful courtesies and warm hospitalities tendered to the Meissen.

A social reception was held at the parlors of the Brown Palace on Friday afternoon consisting of a conversazione and instrumental and vocal selections by the Musical Club of Denver; other interesting social features under the auspices of, and addressed to the Meissen, occurred during the Denver meeting.

Dr. John F. Beaumont, late Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of the State of Minnesota, after fourteen years of practice in Minneapolis, has removed to Chicago, to accept the chair of diseases of the eye and ear, in The Homeopathic Post Graduate Medical College of Chicago. In connection with such professorship he will continue the practice of diseases of the eye and ear. His office is in the new Champlain Building, on the northwest corner of State and Madison Streets, where the doctor will observe hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. We wish him the success he deserves in his new field.

Te election of Dr. R. B. Rush, Salem, O., to the five year term as a member of the board of censors is a deserved compliment to this most worthy and honorable patriarch.

Medical Century

An International Journal of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

C. E. FISHER, M. D., - Editor,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., New York.

Chicago, July 1, 1894.

THE DENVER MEETING.

The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, held at Denver, Colorado, June 14 to 22, will go down in history as one of the most enjoyable and successful sessions of recent years. The total enrollment of members present was two hundred and sixty-six, and of visitors two hundred and seventy-two, making a grand total of five hundred and thirty-eight. There have been many smaller meetings and but few larger. Nor has there been a meeting in recent years at which the attendance remained so uniform throughout all the sessions. In the east a great many members run in for a day or two, but nearly all who were at Denver stayed the meeting through and the attendance was almost as large at the closing as at the opening.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

As is to be seen from a perusal of the proceedings, appearing elsewhere, a satisfactory amount of general business was transacted. The salary of the general secretary was very properly increased to one thousand dollars per annum. The office of registrar was created, in order to lighten the work of the assistant treasurer at the meetings and to secure the most satisfactory enrollment of members and vis tors possible.

The title of provisional secretary was changed to the more appropriate one of recording secretary.

The work of the various sections was more directly connected with the official work of the Institute by a special by-law directing the officers of the sections to report all papers and proceedings of the sections back to the general body upon completion of the work of the various sections.

The proper relation of members of the Institute to public and private sanitariums was clearly defined by the senate of seniors in a ringing resolution which should bring about immediate reform in some members standing fairly high in the Institute's councils.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AFFAIR.

In the Obetz-University of Michigan matter the American Institute of Homeopathy has finally placed itself on record with such emphasis and clearness that that member of the profession or of the Board of Regents of the Ann Arbor University must be indeed dull of comprehension who does not fully understand the policies of the Institute in this connection. True, this action comes just one year late—but it comes with such positiveness and clearness of diction that it will doubtless cover in forcefulness what has been lost in time. First, the Intercollegiate Committee reported a series of resolutions outlining the position of the Homeopathic profession in relation to the Ann Arbor school, and this was followed by a special preamble and resolutions presented by Dr. O. S. Runnels, acting for a special self-constituted investigating committee, proclaiming with a positiveness that was absolutely refreshing, the most complete loyalty of the American Institute to the college at Ann Arbor, as created by the labors of Eldridge and Sawyer, and since sustained and nurtured by the Homeopathic profession of the northern peninsula; and then to make still more pronounced the support of the American Institute to the Michigan State Society, a resolution was introduced by Dr. Porter of New York, directly connecting Dr. Obetz with the present deplorable condition of affairs on the campus at Ann Arbor and asking his removal from the college. There was no uncertainty about the sound of these resolutions, and the unanimity with which they were adopted goes to prove that the sentiment of the profession of the United States is emphatically opposed to the amalgamation proposed by Dr. Obetz, and heartily in favor of a reorganization of the faculty in accordance with the views of Michigan's profession. This action is exactly what was asked for by the Michigan State Society and its friends last year, and it has finally come with such vigor and forcefulness, as suggested, as to meet with the hearty approval of every true friend of the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan.

Had the Institute done nothing more than to have placed itself on record in this matter as it has done, the Denver meeting would still have been a glorious success.

THE FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

Another exceedingly important action taken by the Institute is that making it imperative upon the Homeopathic colleges of the United States to pursue a four years' course of instruction as a requisite to graduation after 1896. This is a long step in advance, and while opposed by some members as coming too soon the verdict was rendered with such unanimity that there can be no mistaking the sense of the Institute and its decision will be universally accepted with grace.

THE SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

Scientifically the Denver meeting was a great success. Nearly all of the sections held satisfactory sessions and a number of them held several sessions. Especially deserving is the work of the sections in Materia Medica, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, and in future numbers the work of some of these will be reviewed in extenso. It is enough just here to say that no recent meeting of the American Institute has equalled in scientific interest and value the convention of 1894.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

Socially considered Denver's convention will be difficult to surpass. Western hospitality had opportunity to give free vent to itself and it did so in royal manner indeed. The local committee of arrangements, the wives of Denver's profession, the press, the chamber of commerce, and many private citizens and corporate enterprises of Denver contributed to the entertainment and enjoyment of visitors at this meeting in a degree that brought it to the fore as a formidable rival of the celebrated Washington session; and when the better climatic conditions and superior hotel accommodations are taken into account, it is believed that all will agree that the Queen City of the Plains is fairly entitled to the palm.

THE JUBILEE SESSION.

The special programme arranged for the jubilee meeting of Thursday night afforded a very satisfactory and in some respects a really delightful entertainment. Drs. Dake and Talbot brought up the history of the institute for its first 50 years, Dr. Ludlam undertook to prophesy for the future of Homeopathy, Dr. Amelia J. Burroughs spoke to women in the Institute and the medical profession, and the poet laureate of the Homeopathic profession, Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, recited in a most charming manner an original poem on "The First Half Century of the American Institute of Homeopathy," fairly captivating the magnificent assemblage crowding the large auditorium in which the sessions were held. In some respects the jubilee program was rather tedious and uninteresting, but in others it was exceedingly entertaining and on the whole was a most pronounced success.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To those well acquainted with Dr. J. H. McClelland it is not necessary to say that his presidential address was one of the most elaborate and profound delivered for the Institute in recent years. It rivalled in exactness and minutiæ modern histories of medicine. Its length was the only serious objection it presented, and this was largely compensated for by its profundity and the painstaking research of its author to which it bore evidence. It is one of those documents which will read well and it was a fitting round-up of the history of medicine to the present day, the occasion of its delivery being taken into account.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The memorial meeting was the only dismal failure of the convention, but it was sufficiently dismal to satisfy the most exacting. Not a little just was the complaint of some of the Denver people that they were somewhat abused by the character of our public sessions. The jubilee program was altogether too long and had it not been lightened up by Dr. Helmuth's poem would have been decidedly tiresome. The presidential address was twice too long and not altogether of a character to interest a public audience. And the memorial services were so utterly unattractive and unentertaining as to be a real affliction upon Denver's people. Without entering into details it is sufficient to express the hope that the future has better things in store for us than were experienced in Washington and repeated in Denver. It should be possible to make this a really delightful service.

THE HAHNEMANN MONUMENT FUND.

It has taken the general committee two years to secure subscriptions to the monument fund, amounting to about seven thousand dollars, but it took about two hours at Denver, under different methods, to swell the subscription to full twenty thousand dollars. The real heartiness with which the profession entered into this matter is highly commendatory and to our mind an absolute guaranty that under proper management it will be easily possible to erect a magnificent monument to the memory of our illustrious founder by the time of the completion of Homeopathy's first century. There should be but little difficulty in having this monument ready for dedication in 1896.

PRESS REPORTS.

Never in the history of the American Institute have our sessions been better reported than by the Denver daily papers. Column upon column and almost page upon page were given to our convention. A large number of wood cuts from photographs of members was presented in the daily press and decidedly the best lot of personal items which has ever appeared in connection with our meetings was made possible under the skillful editing of the chairman of the local committee, Dr. E. F. Storke. That the Institute meeting will prove to be of incalculable benefit to Homeopathy in Denver and Colorado by virtue of the wide publicity given its sessions, must go without saying. As a missionizing meeting the session of 1894 has never been surpassed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In the election of officers several important events are worthy of note. Dr. E. M. Kellogg, the trusty watch-dog of the Institute's treasury, was given his twenty-fifth

consecutive annual election. His worthy and competent assistant, Dr. T. Franklin Smith, was also unanimously re-elected, but with these exceptions, the election resulted in an entirely new deal. Dr. Pemberton Dudley, for several years past the efficient general secretary, declining to stand for re-election, Dr. E. H. Porter, the accomplished editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, was chosen to fill this important office. Dr. Porter is one of the most methodical, scholarly and logical men in the Institute, and we unhesitatingly predict for him a most satisfactory career as general secretary. Dr. Frank Kraft, whom everybody knows as one of the most competent men in the journalistic and reportorial profession, was the unanimous choice of the Institute for the office of recording secretary, and it is not difficult to predict that the strictly clerical work of the body will be accurately and satisfactorily performed by him. The election of the editor of the Medical Century to the presidency is looked upon as a very high compliment to an active and indefatigable worker in Homeopathy's interests, and the election of Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, of Washington, and Dr. Eugene F. Storke, of Denver, as first and second vice presidents, respectively, is but deserved promotion of two most worthy members, whose loyalty to, interest in, and fidelity toward the Institute and Homeopathy is unlimited and pronounced—semi-officially it may be stated in this connection that the president-elect will hardly fail to make the vice-presidents-elect an active factor in his administration of the Institute's affairs; and it is hoped and now quite generally believed, that under the new regime the interests of the American Institute of Homeopathy will continue to develop and prosper in at least as satisfactory and substantial manner as under other and perhaps more conservative management.

THE AFTERMATH.

In conclusion it may be truly said that no previous meeting of the American Institute has ever given its members such a delightful aftermath as was enjoyed last month by those who attended the Denver meeting. Manitou, Colorado Springs, The Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, The Georgetown Loup, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Grand Cañon and the Royal Gorge, Hageman Pass, Marshall Pass, Boreas Pass, The Circle, and the excursion to the Great Salt Lake need but be mentioned to show that Denver's aftermath was a most fitting completion of a truly great and delightful occasion. Those who were present are to be congratulated, while those who were absent are to be correspondingly commiserated.

The *Rocky Mountain News* of Thursday, June 14 contained four columns of notice of the approaching meeting of the American Institute, and a plate portraiture of the officers of the Institute taken from the daily Medical Century of last summer.

Editor's Table.

From Boston there were present Drs. Talbot, Boothby, Phillips, Strong and Culver.

The Washington delegation consisted of Drs. Custis, Macdonald, Stearns, Hislop and Kingman.

Arkansas was very ably represented by Drs. W. E. Green of Little Rock, and J. C. Daily of Fort Smith.

Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, Chicago, was one of the most active members present at the Denver meeting.

Dr. E. R. Smiley, Chicago, has recently returned from a long vacation in Arizona and on the Pacific coast.

There were present from Texas Drs. J. R. Pollock, H. Worth, C. G. Higgins, El Paso, and G. G. Blackman, Vernon.

New Orleans and the far south were ably represented by the genial Dr. C. R. Mayer and S. M. Angell of the Crescent City.

Dr. Frank Kraft was the unanimous choice of the convention for recording secretary. No better selection could possibly have been made.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce treated about four hundred members and visitors to a tramway ride over the city on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. A. M. Tuttle, a member of the Homeopathic school of practice has been elected city physician for Phoenix, Arizona, a good selection.

The Drs. Hanchett were present in force. There was Dr. W. H., from Omaha, Dr. A. P., from Council Bluffs and Dr. J. C. from Salt Lake City.

Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Runnels were present from Indianapolis. As usual the doctor took an active and interested part in work of the Institute.

Within an hour of the election of officers on Saturday, the Denver *Times*, one of Denver's afternoon dailies, was out with a full account of the election.

Dr. A. L. Monroe, Louisville, was an interested participant in the business meetings of the Institute and especially so in the work of the Materia Medica section.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago, has reason to feel highly complimented at the magnificent success which attended the work of the section of which she was chairman—that of obstetrics.

St. Louis sent a good delegate consisting of Drs. C. G. Comstock, C. H. Goodman, F. W. Grundmann, L. C. McElwer, Chas. Mellies, S. B. Parsons, Lizzie Gray Gutherz and Eva F. Condon.

Dr. Nancy T. Williams came all the way from Augusta, Maine, and Dr. Eliza J. Beach was present from Pasadena, Cal., and thus the good sisters across the continent shook hands at Denver.

As usual, Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the brilliant, scholarly, entertaining, poet-surgeon of New York, was the most popular man in attendance, and, as usual, his charming wife was queen among the ladies.

The National Association of State Examining Boards, of which Dr. H. M. Paine is the moving spirit, held a meeting on Friday afternoon, June 15th, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. A. S. Couch, Fredonia, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. H. M. Paine, Albany, N. Y.; executive committee, Drs. H. M. Paine, C. B. Pilsbury and A. Korndoerfer.